MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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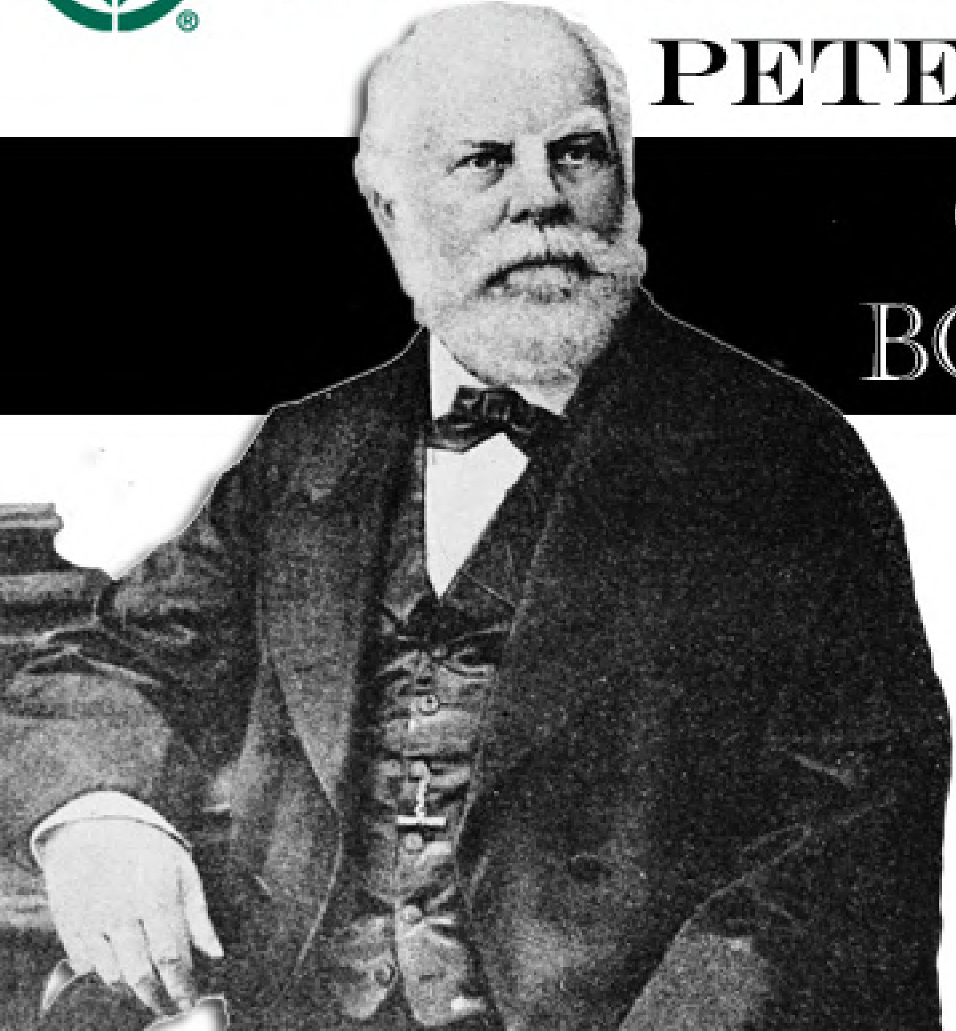


GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

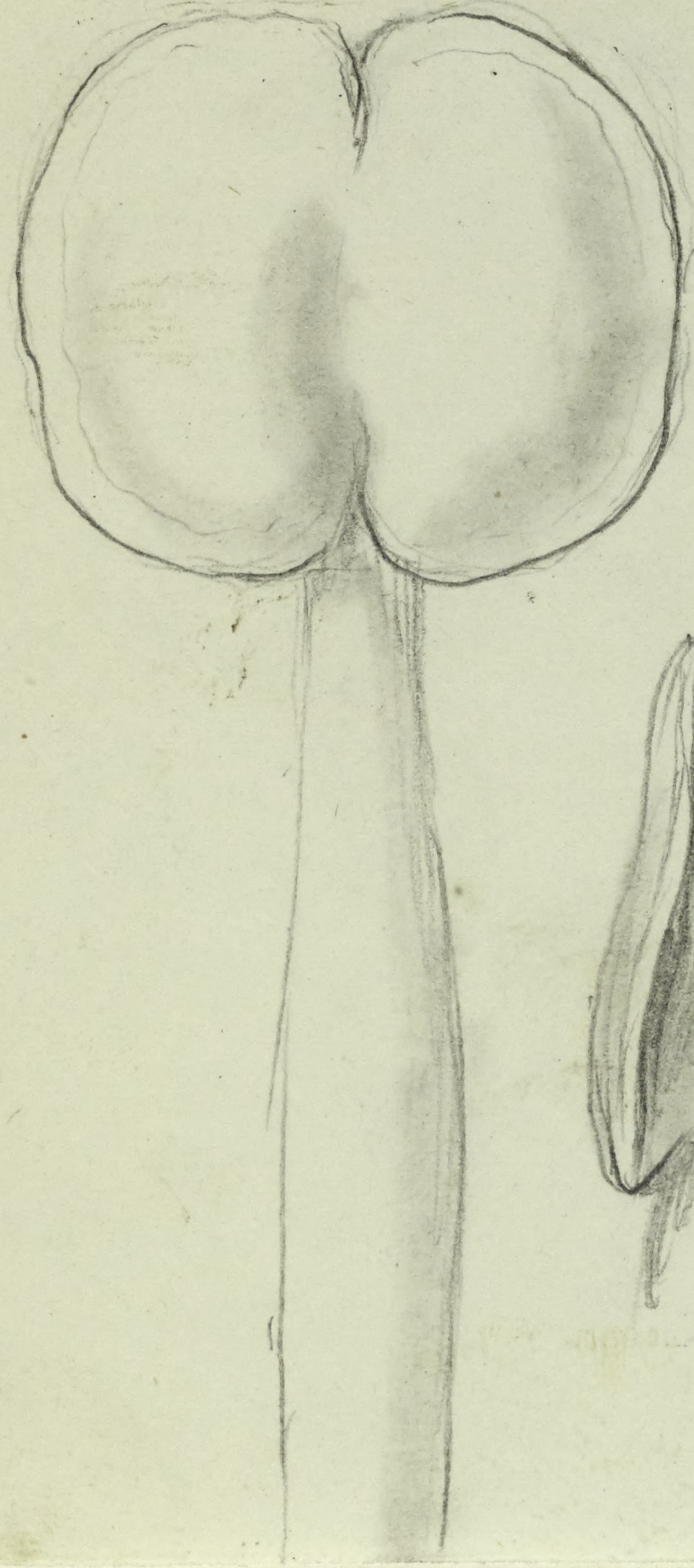
Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

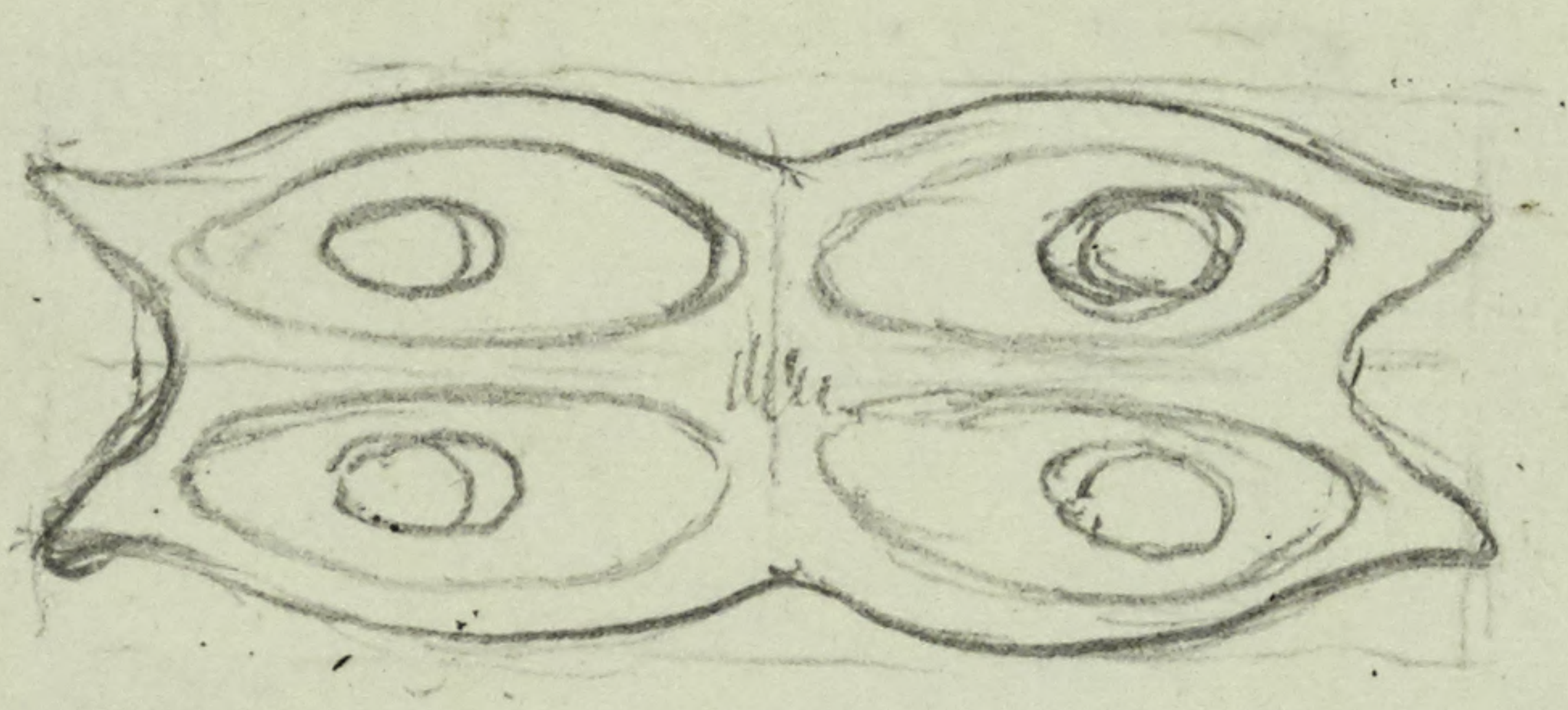
1658.6 Callitriche

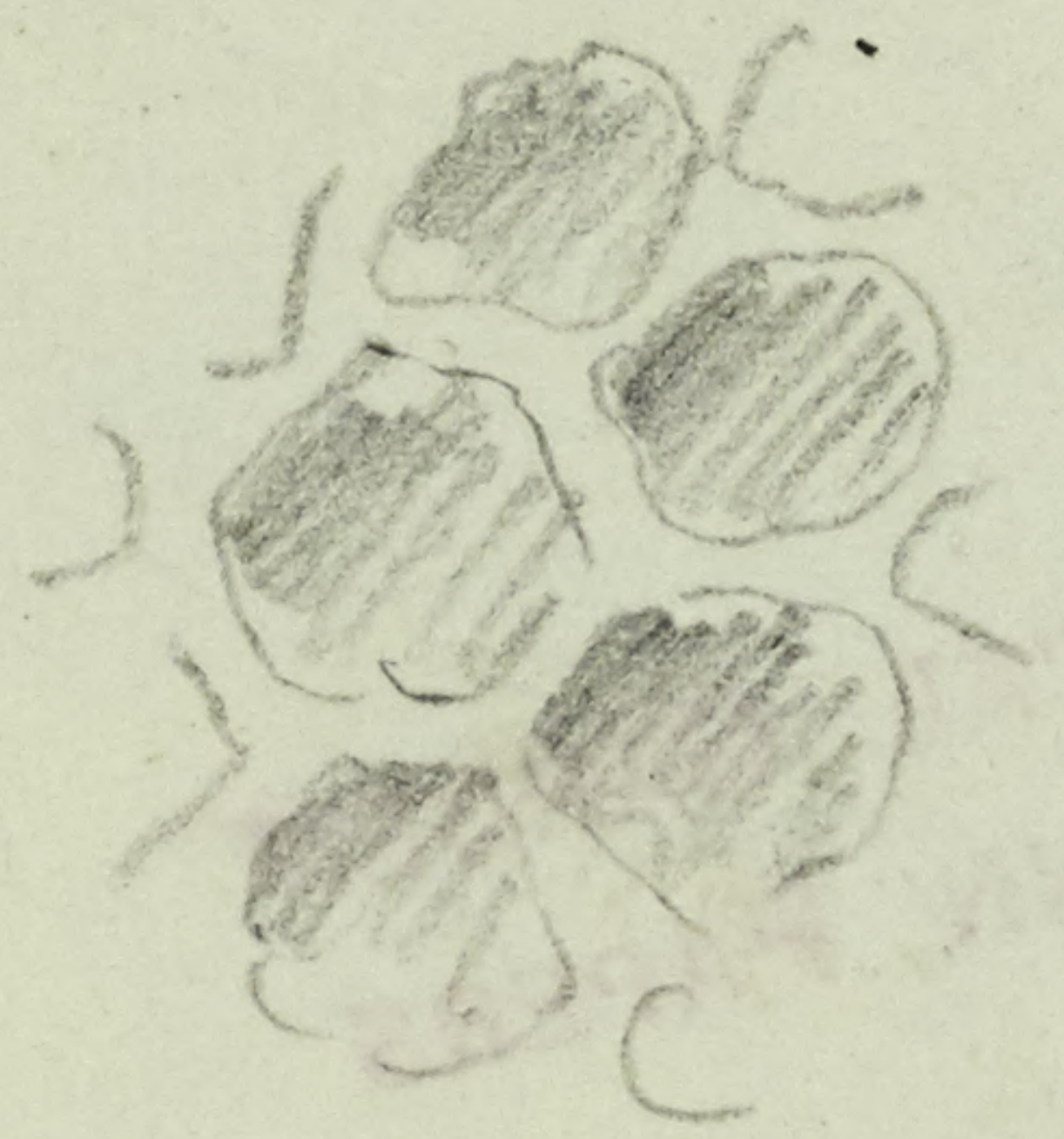
Ukiah Calif., Bolander July 24 186

x 30

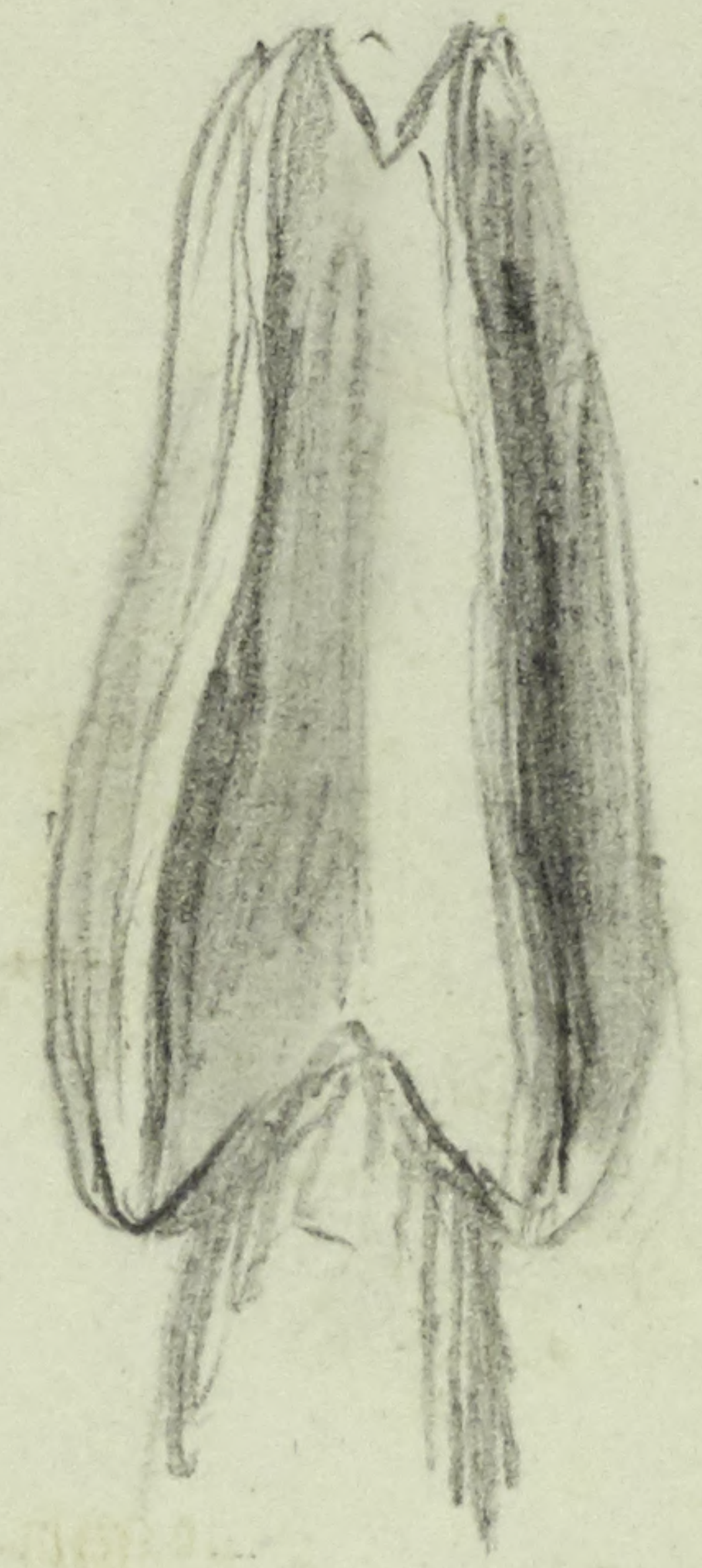


sect x30





surface of seed x150



863

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
cm
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36-46

Callitriche marginata Torr

Mark West's Creek Calif. Bot Whipp. p. 135

Apr 30 1854

J Bigelow

in 1862.

Or we may divide the twelve months of each year into three groups. The first group with the highest electricity is formed by the months of January, February, November and December; the second with a mean electricity by the months of March, April, May and October; and the third with the lowest electricity by the months of June, July, August and September.

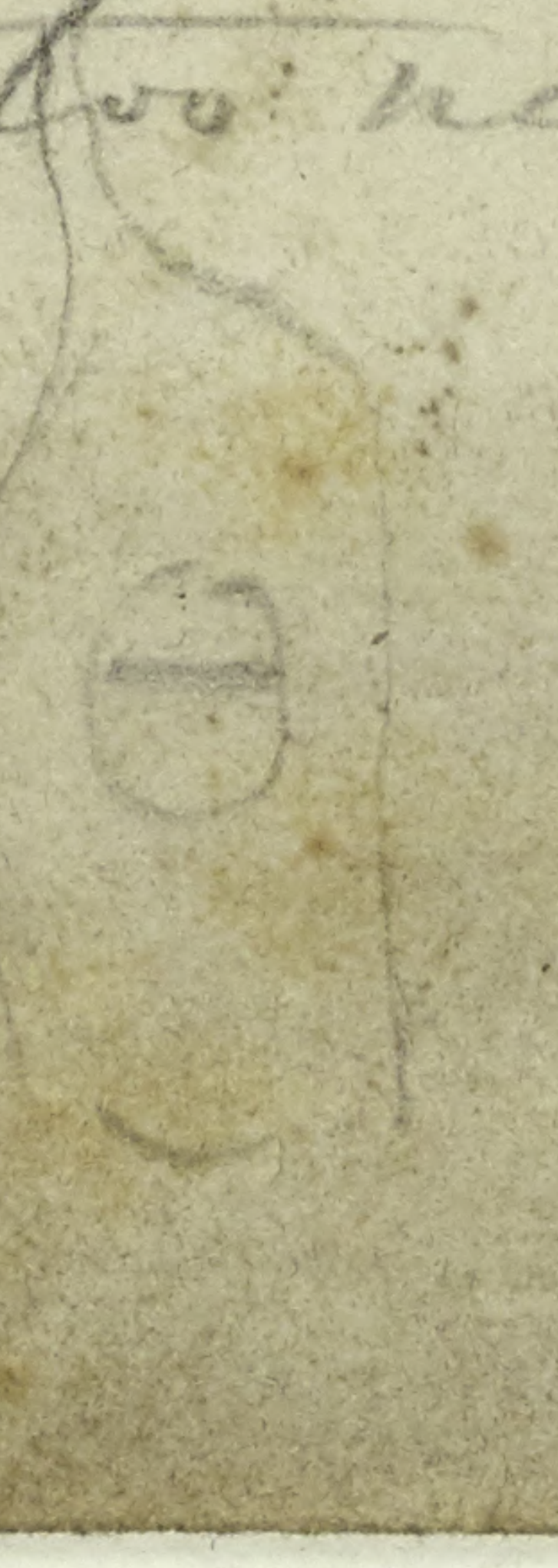
The aggregate monthly mean of

The first group in 1861 is	52.9—in 1862,	54.6
The second " "	33.5 "	35.2
The third " "	14.1 "	10.5

Thus in 1861 the third group prevailed, and in 1862 the first and second. But these differences are so well balanced throughout the year, that the mean of the whole year in 1861 and in 1862 is exactly the same, namely, 8.4. Such an identity in the yearly result, even to decimals, is of course not to be expected every year; but it seems to prove, at least, that the yearly mean of electricity is as constant as that of temperature, of relative humidity, and of atmospheric pressure.

The third table, showing the daily periodicity of atmospheric electricity, confirms the daily two maxima and two minima of electricity as an undeniable fact.

too near C. Berteroniana?



no crystals

(Hegelm.)

863A

	.	4 ...	......	.	......	3 ......
......	[illegible]	......	1	......	1	2 ......
September......	4	......	......	1	4	8 ......
October	3	1	1	1	7	1 ......
November	2	3	......	7	......	7 ......
December	2	3	......	......	......	6 ......
	50 + el.	36 + el.	23 — el.	28 — el.	15 no el.	34 no el.

Snowing was accompanied

	By Positive Electricity.		By Negative Electricity.		By no Electricity.	
	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1861.	In 1862.
January.........	3	9	......	2	......	......
February	12	8	......	1	......	......
March	3	12	......	......	......	......
October..........	......	1	......	......	......	......
November	......	4	......	......	......	......
December	5	2	2	......	......	1 ......
	23 + el.	36 + el.	2 — el.	3 — el.	......	1 no el.

REMARKS.

The monthly mean of atmospheric electricity in 1862 was not quite so regular as that in 1861. While in 1861 an un-

Coll. tche marginata Torr
Pentenamiana
Calif. Jones
Bot. 2. 4658. 6

367

863B

energy of his character, and with but a single man as his escort, and no other guide than his compass, he determined to continue on his course. After a wearisome travel of many days, and having encountered many privations and dangers, he and his companion, Cadotte, arrived safely, but in almost a starving condition, at the Flathead Village, situate on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. In accomplishing this part of his arduous task, Dr. Evans passed directly through the heart of the Blackfeet country, and travelled a distance of more than two hundred miles in the main chain of the Rocky Mountains before he succeeded in finding a passage to the valley beyond. It is much to be regretted that the credit of the discovery of this important pass, which unquestionably belongs to the subject of the present sketch, has been unjustly transferred to another. It should have been named in honor of Dr. Evans instead of Cadotte, since it is well known that the latter person had no knowledge of such a passage, and, in fact, had not even been in that region before he went there under the guidance of Dr. Evans. After a few days' rest at the Flathead Village our traveller resumed his journey, and without encountering further difficulties, reached Oregon city with much valuable information concerning the extensive district of country through which he had passed.

In the prosecution of the geological survey of Oregon and Washington, Dr. Evans was actively engaged for nearly five years, during which period his travels extended over a large portion of those Territories. The results of his important labors, embracing a large amount of information relating to the geology, topography, geography and natural history of that interesting portion of the American continent, are embodied in his large report submitted to, and ordered to be printed by Congress at its last session. It was placed in the hands of the Public Printer only a few days previous to the death of its lamented author, and it is a matter of deep regret, that, owing to some informality, its publication must be delayed to await the further action of Congress. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will, at an early period, make the necessary provision for the printing of this important document, the preparation of which has cost such a large expenditure of labor and money, and which promises to be of the highest value to science and the people for whose benefit the survey was ordered.

September 2, 1861.

The President, Dr. Engelmann, in the chair.

Seven members present.

The following donation to the library was received: Bull. de la Soc. Imper. zool. d'Acclimatation, Paris, No. 7, Juillet, 1861, *from the Society*.

Mr. Holmes presented from Dr. B. F. Shumard the following skulls from Texas: *Felis pardalis*, Linn. (Tiger-cat), from Travis Co.; *Felis onza*, Linn. (Jaguar), from Hays Co., and *Dicotyles torquatus* (Peccary), from Travis Co.

Dr. Engelmann made some remarks on the temperature and humidity of the past three summer months. June and August were by more than two degrees warmer than the averages for these months, while July was cooler. The quantity of rain for each of these months was below the average

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so much interest among scientific men.* And such was his energy that, almost unaided, he gathered in a few weeks the extensive collection of fossil bones which furnished to Dr. Leidy the materials for his splendid memoir on the "Extinct Fossil Fauna of Nebraska." At the same time he collected a large and elegant series of Cretaceous fossils, some of which were described and figured by Dr. Owen in his final report on the Geology of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The notes made by Dr. Evans on the geological features of that remarkable region were likewise of the highest interest, and from these Dr. Owen has compiled one of the most instructive and beautiful chapters to be found in his valuable report. In addition to his scientific duties, Dr. Evans had almost exclusive control of the business department of Dr. Owen's survey, which of itself involved an immense deal of labor. The satisfactory manner in which he discharged these onerous duties, often in the midst of disheartening privations and even danger, commanded the highest esteem and confidence of Dr. Owen and his associates, while his goodness of heart, uniform courtesy, and self-sacrificing disposition, secured to him their warmest friendship.

After the completion of the field work of the North-west Survey, (1850,) Dr. Evans received the appointment of U. S. Geologist for Oregon, which he accepted, and immediately entered upon the duties of his new office with his usual energy and zeal. The survey was organized by the appointment of Dr. B. F. Shumard to the position of Principal Assistant, who shortly after embarked for Oregon, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Dr. Evans determined to revisit Nebraska, and thence proceed overland to Oregon by an unexplored route, with the view of determining the general geological and topographical features of a vast region, then almost unknown to science, and of ascertaining if there existed a nearer way from the Upper Missouri to the Oregon coast than that usually travelled. He proceeded to St. Louis, and there spent a few days in making preparations for his journey. He then took passage for Fort Pierre Chouteau, on board a steamer belonging to the American Fur Company. During this passage, which occupied nearly a month, cholera to an alarming extent prevailed among the passengers and employees of the Fur Company on board, several of whom died, and the mortality would have been far greater but for the kind attention of Dr. Evans, who, though himself laboring under an exhausting diarrhœa, allowed himself no rest, but in the triple capacity of physician, nurse and companion, was ever at the bed-side of the sick, administering to their wants, and encouraging them by his cheering words.

From Fort Pierre, Dr. Evans again visited the Mauvaises Terres, where in a short time he succeeded in obtaining a large collection of the fossil fauna of that region, even more extensive than his former one, and embracing a considerable number of new and interesting species. On his return to the Fort he set about preparing for his long journey, which from the hostility of the Blackfeet and other Indian tribes, together with the difficulties incident to the route, was regarded by the Indian traders as extremely hazardous; hence it was exceedingly difficult to find either guides or hunters willing to accompany him. After much persuasion, however, he succeeded in procuring the services of two hunters and a half-breed guide, they agreeing to go with him as far as the Flathead Village. With this meagre escort he started from Fort Pierre, but scarcely had he reached the borders of the Blackfeet country ere his hunters became alarmed, and unceremoniously left his camp during the night and returned to the Fort. Under these discouraging circumstances a person less courageous than Dr. Evans would have turned back; but difficulties served only to develope the indomitable

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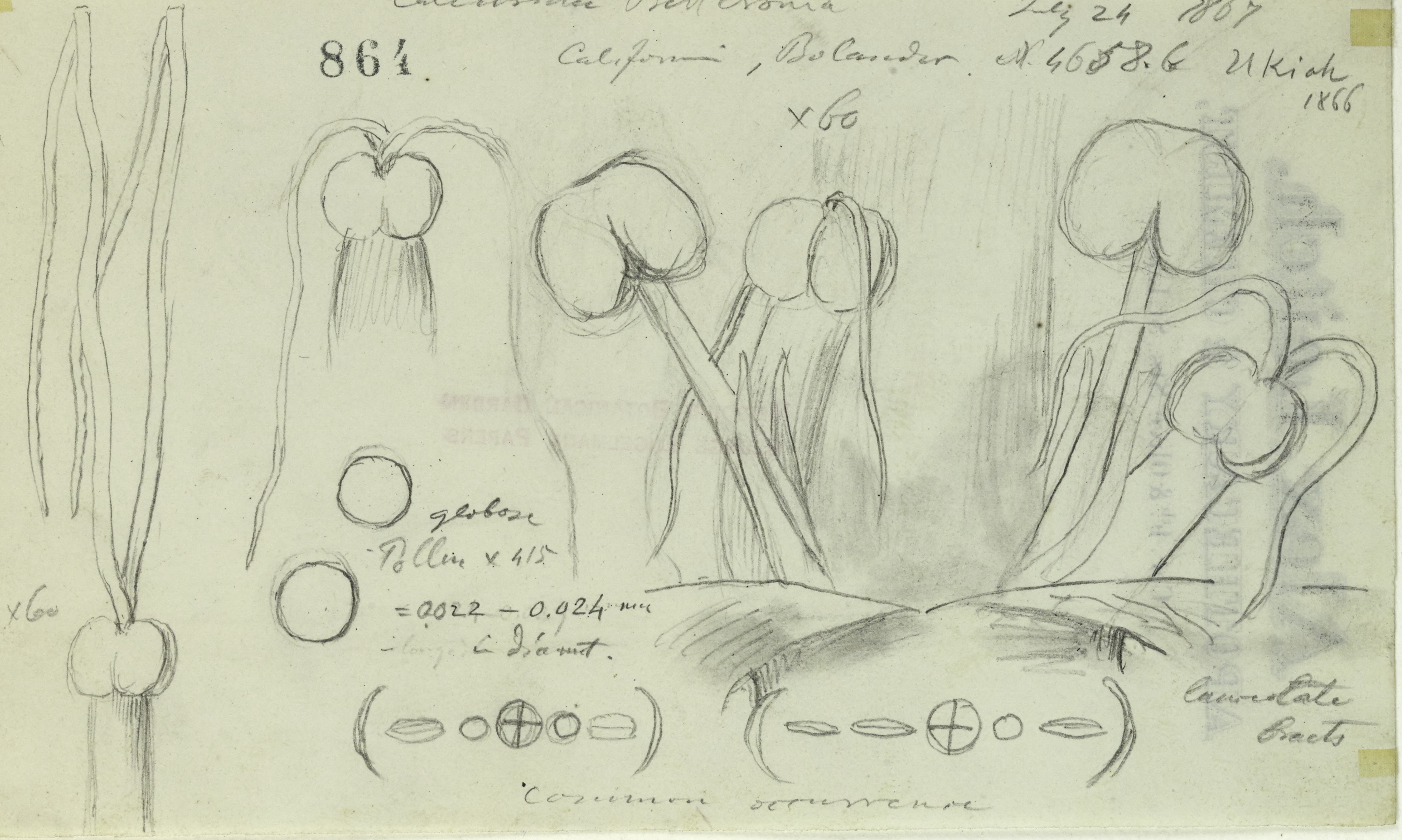
* To Dr. Hiram A. Prout is justly due the credit of having first called attention to the existence of such remains in that region by his excellent memoirs of Palæotheroid and other bones, published in Silliman's Journal.

Callitriche Berteroana July 24 1867

864.

California, Bolander N. 4658.6 Ukiah 1866


x60
x60
globose
Pollen x 415
=0.022 – 0.024 mm
elongat in diamet.
Lanceolate bracts
Common occurrence

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cm
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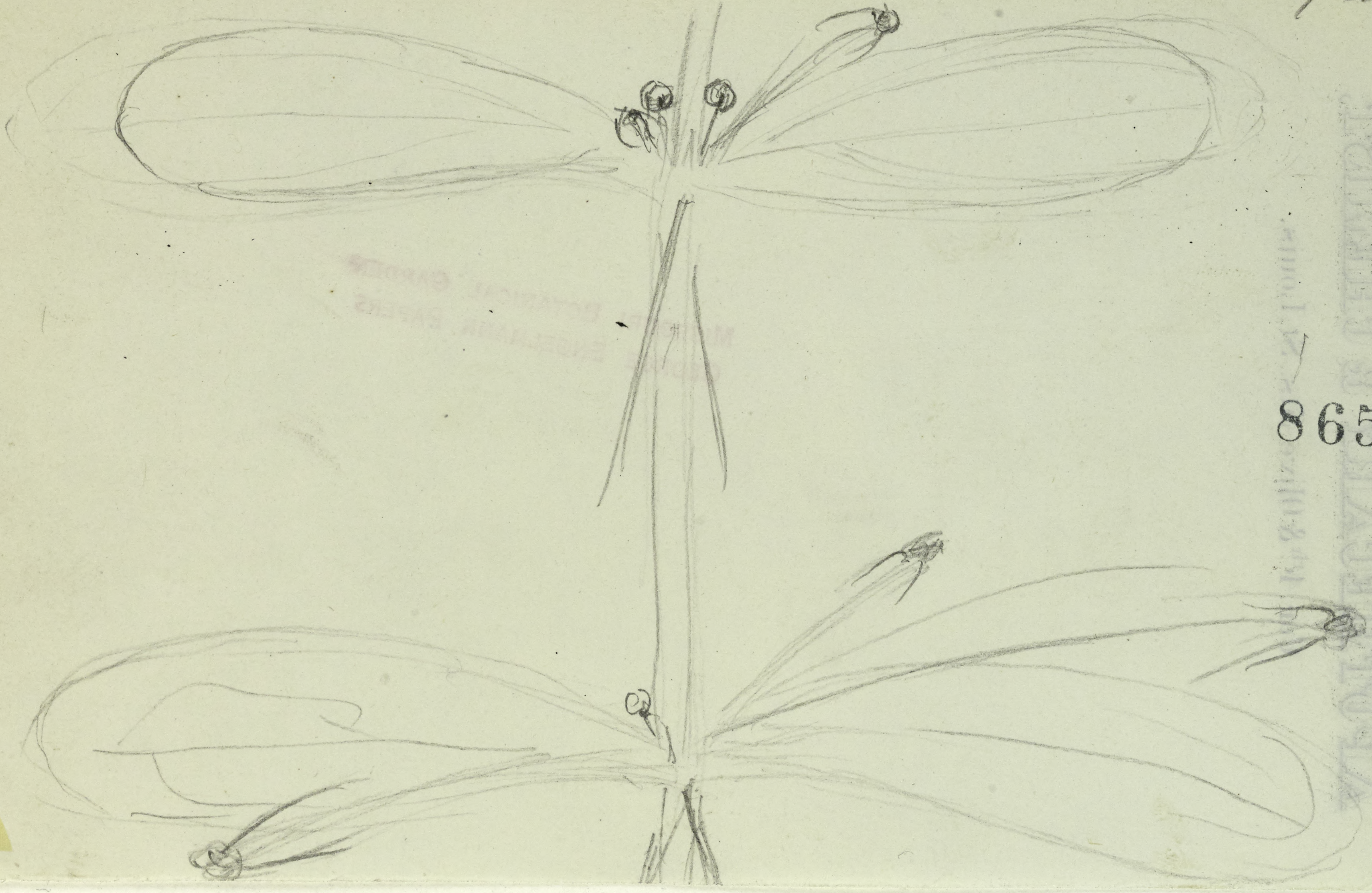
46586.

July 24 1867



865

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Callitriche Berteroniana Std. July 24th 1867

Steud. nom.

866

Ukiah, Calif. Bolander N 4658.6. 1866

I find (on hasty examination) no stellate hair.

Bracts lanceolate

Stamens not elongated

carpels carinate, not winged.

styles much longer than ovary (1/2 – 2, rarely 3–4 mm

recurved, deciduous

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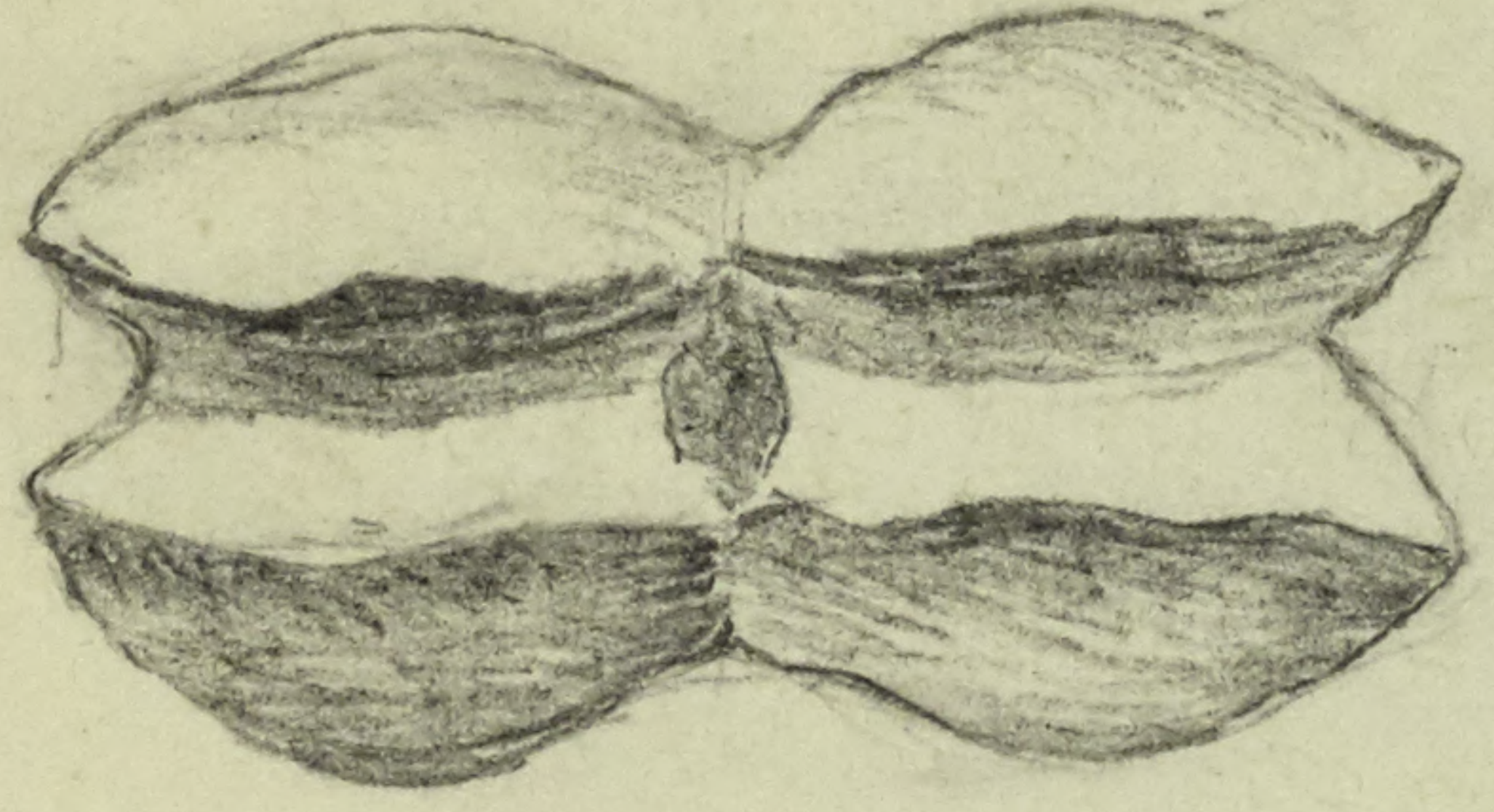
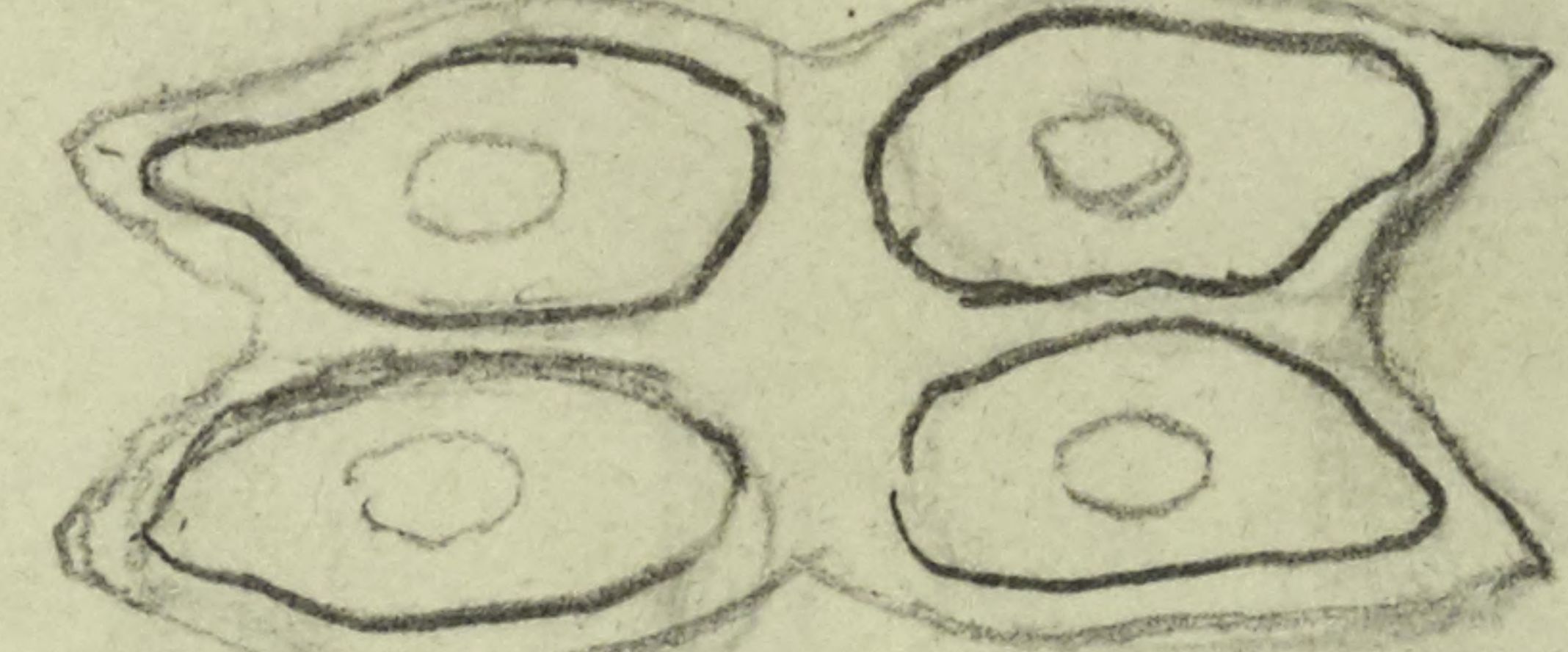
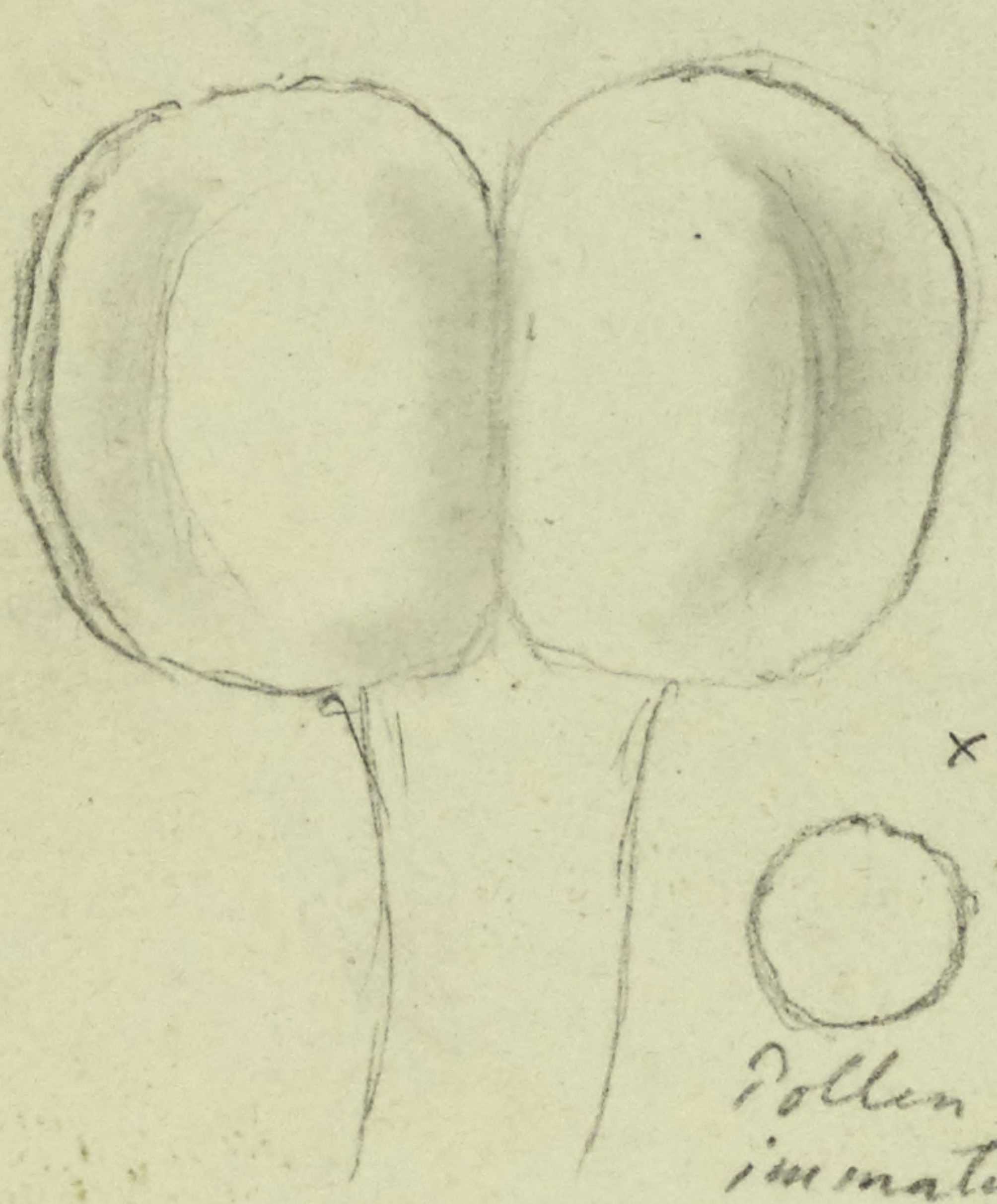
Callitriche marginata Torr Octob 18 71

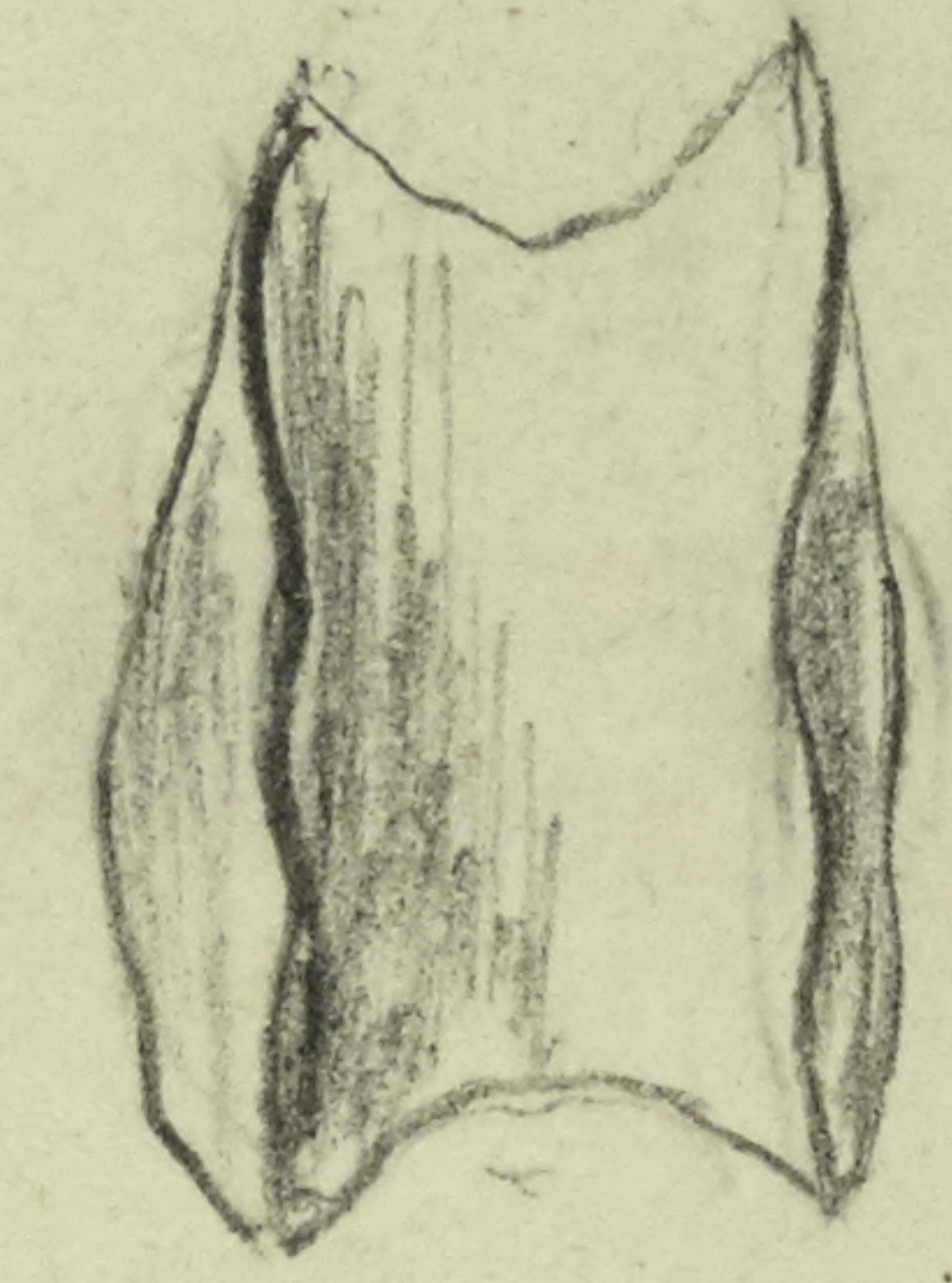
Silverton Oregon
E. Hall Jun 1871



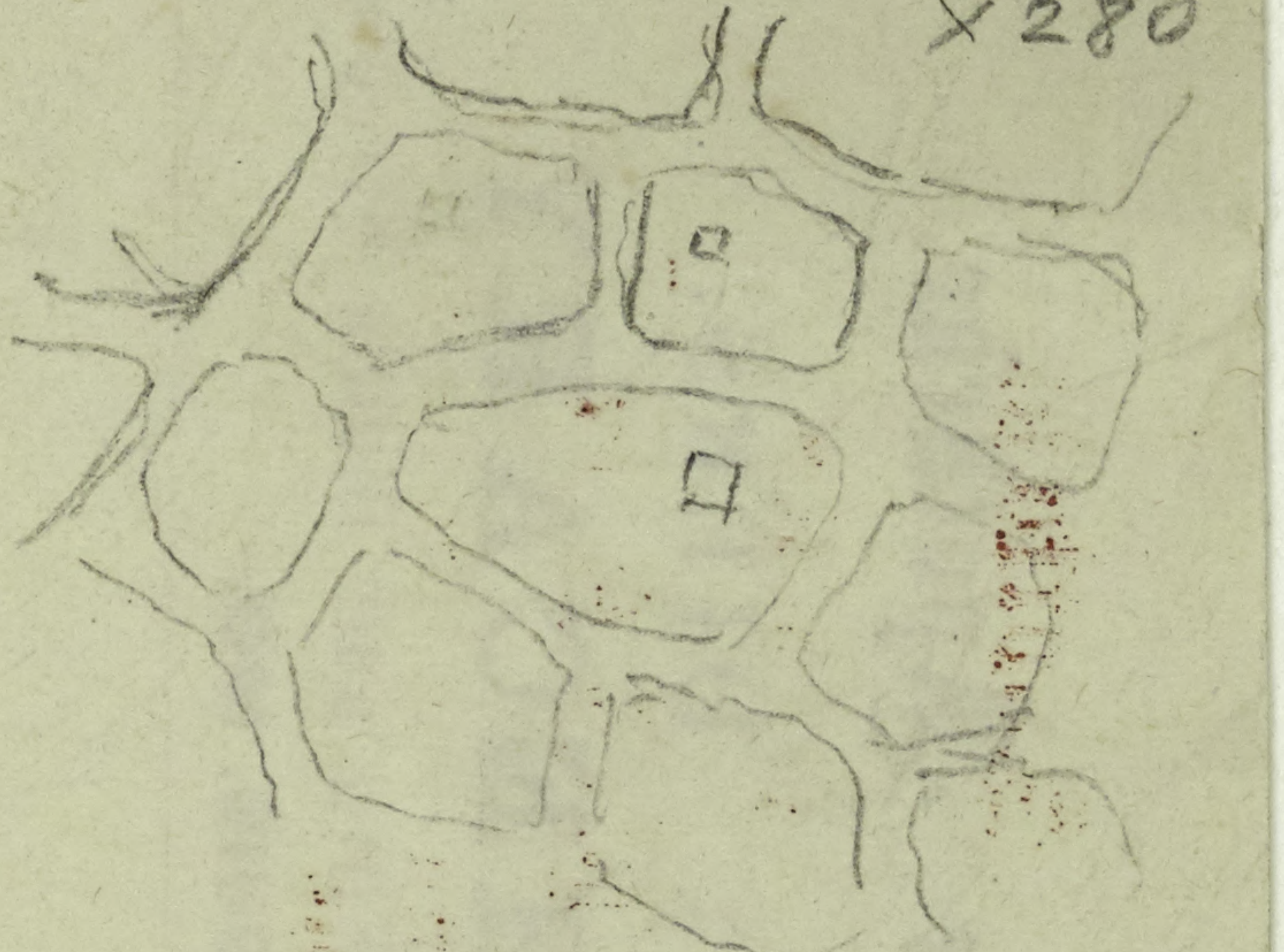


x30



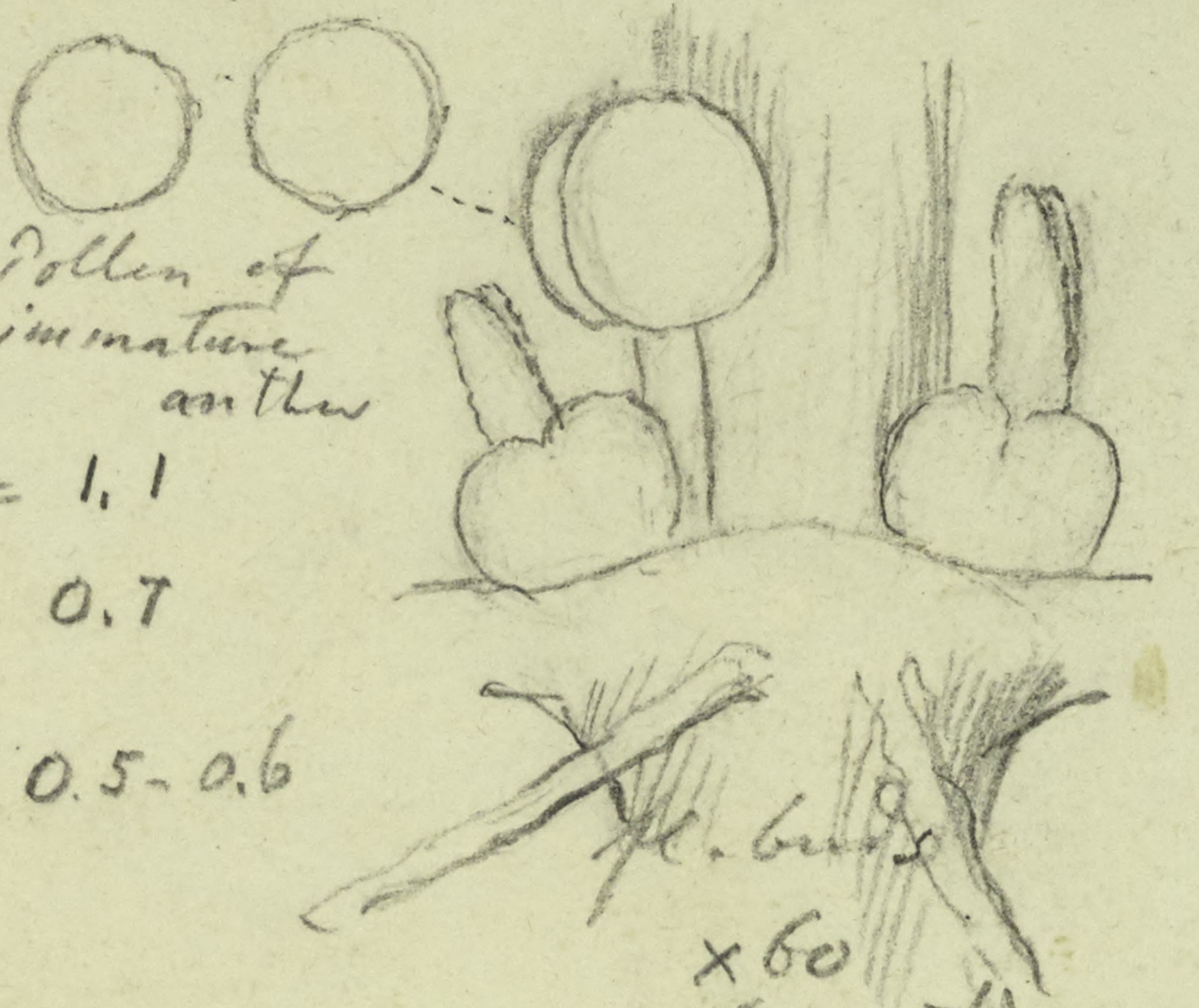


x280



Some few small crystals (too young? and indistinct

x415



Pollen of immature anther

fl. buds

x60

no bracts

fruit $\frac{33}{30}$ wide = 1.1
$\frac{21}{30}$ high = 0.7
$\frac{17}{30}$ thick = 0.5-0.6

86r

forma terrestris ebracteata

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Deutsche Apotheke.

HENRY DIERS,

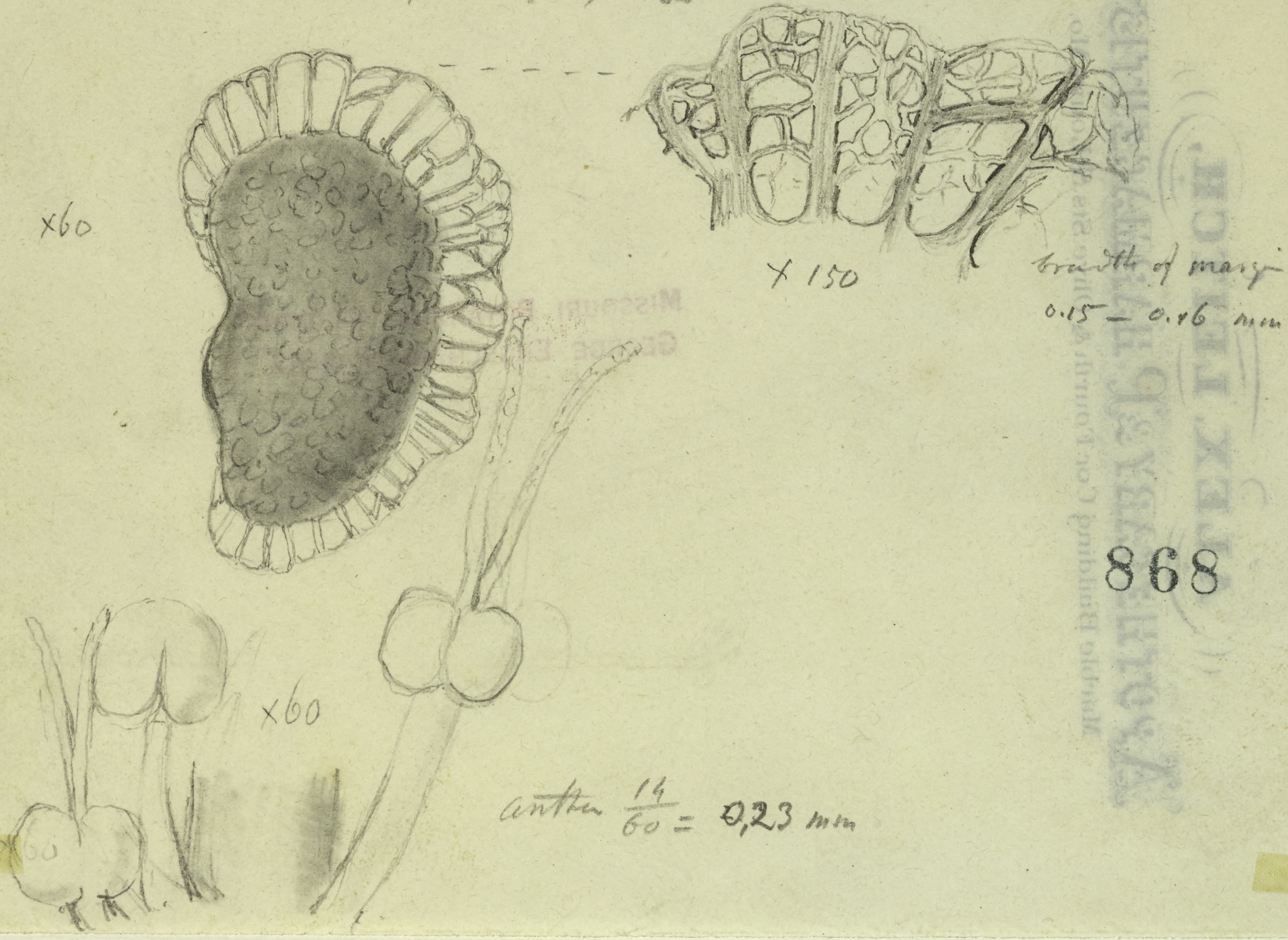
APOTHECARY,

South East Corner Fifth and Biddle Streets,

ST. LOUIS. MO,

Call. marginata Torr Sept 6 1864

Calif Bigelow Typical speci-



breadth of margi 0.15 – 0.16 mm

anther $\frac{14}{60}$ = 0,23 mm

868

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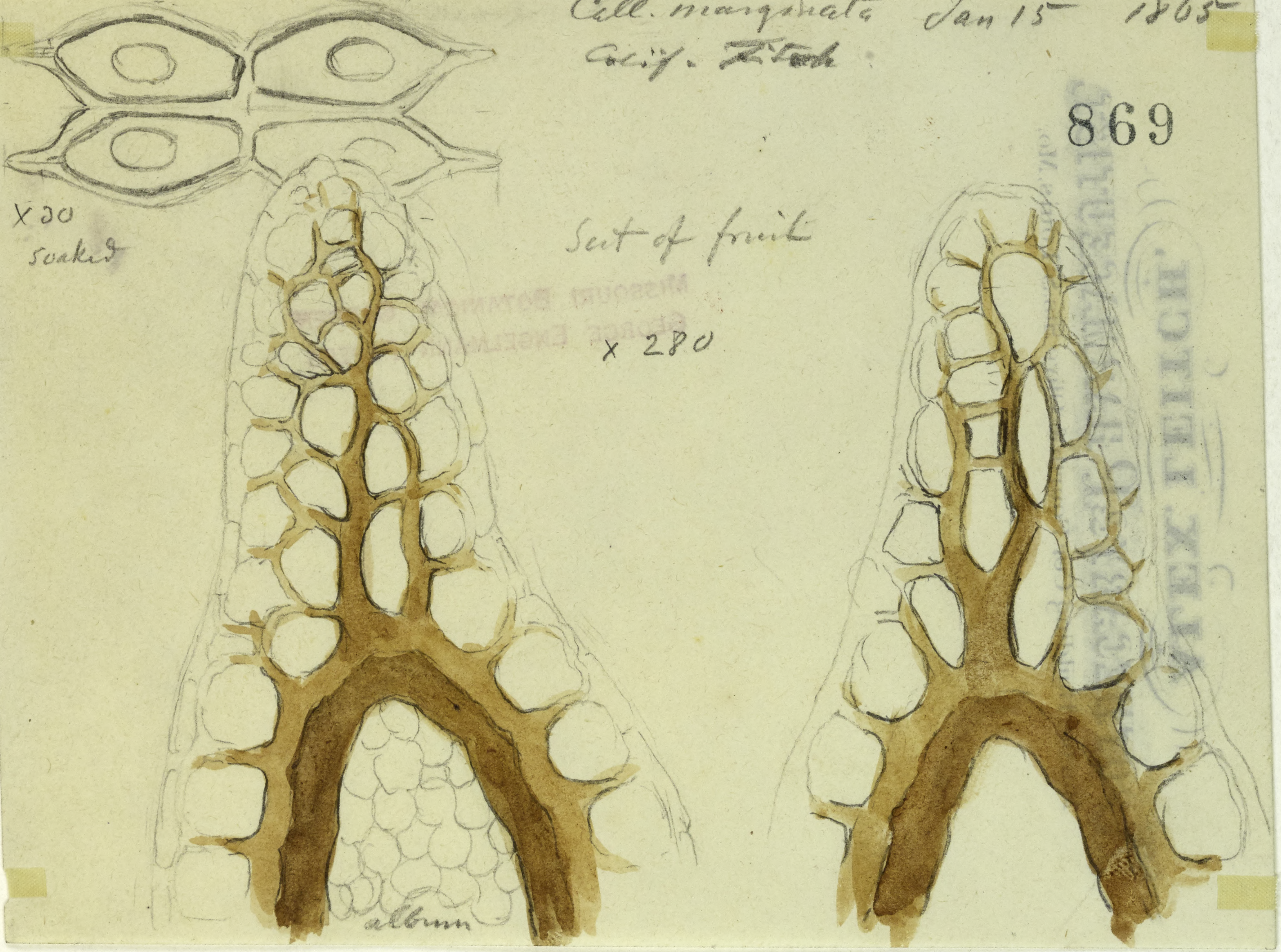
Call. marginata Jan 15 1865
Calif. Fitch

869


x 20
soaked
Sect of fruit
x 280
album

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cm
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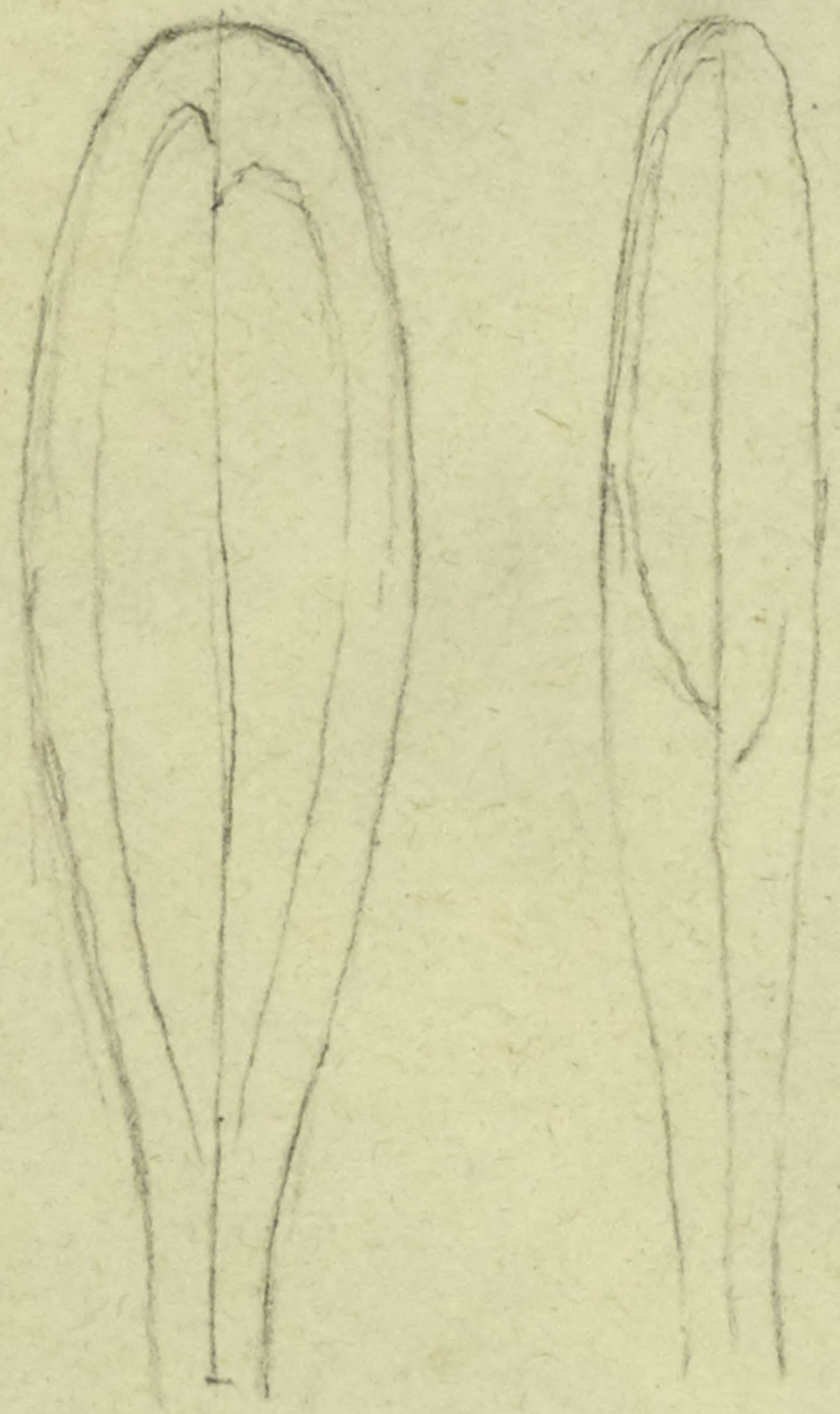
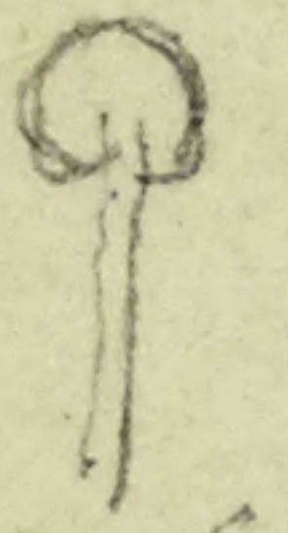
Callitriche marginata Torr! Sept 5 1864

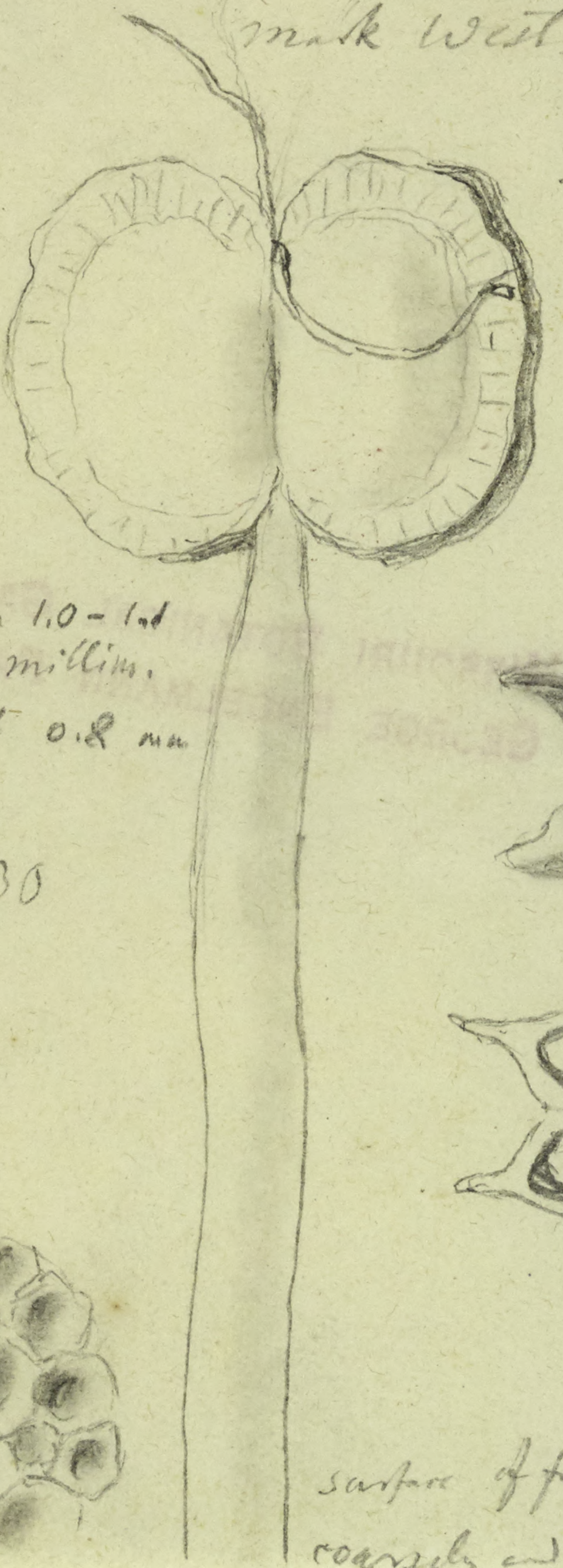
Mark West's Creek (~~N Mex~~) Californ Dr Bigelow Apr 30 1854

x 10





no bracts seen



styles subcaducous

rarely persistent, patulous or recurved

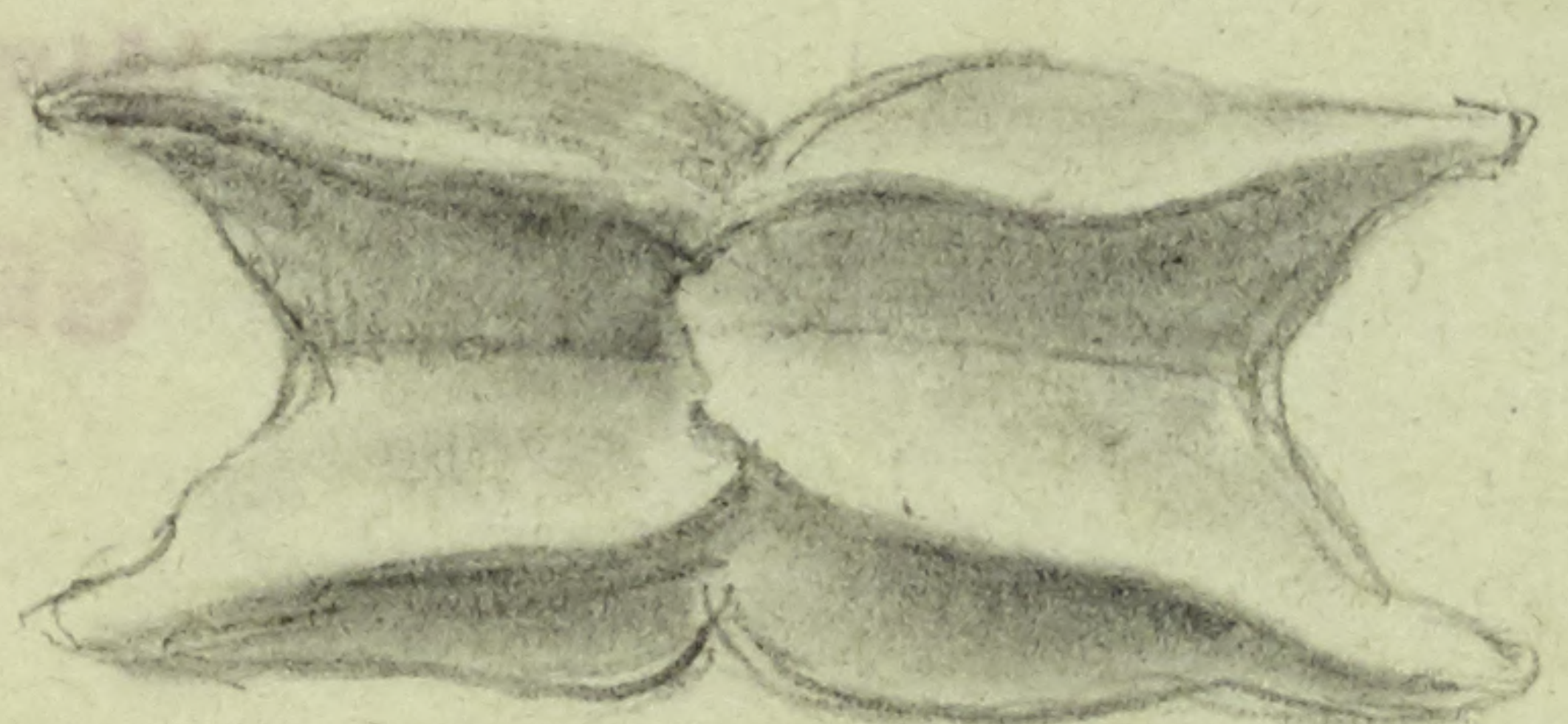
$\frac{25 \times 33}{30}$ = 0.8 x 1.1 mm

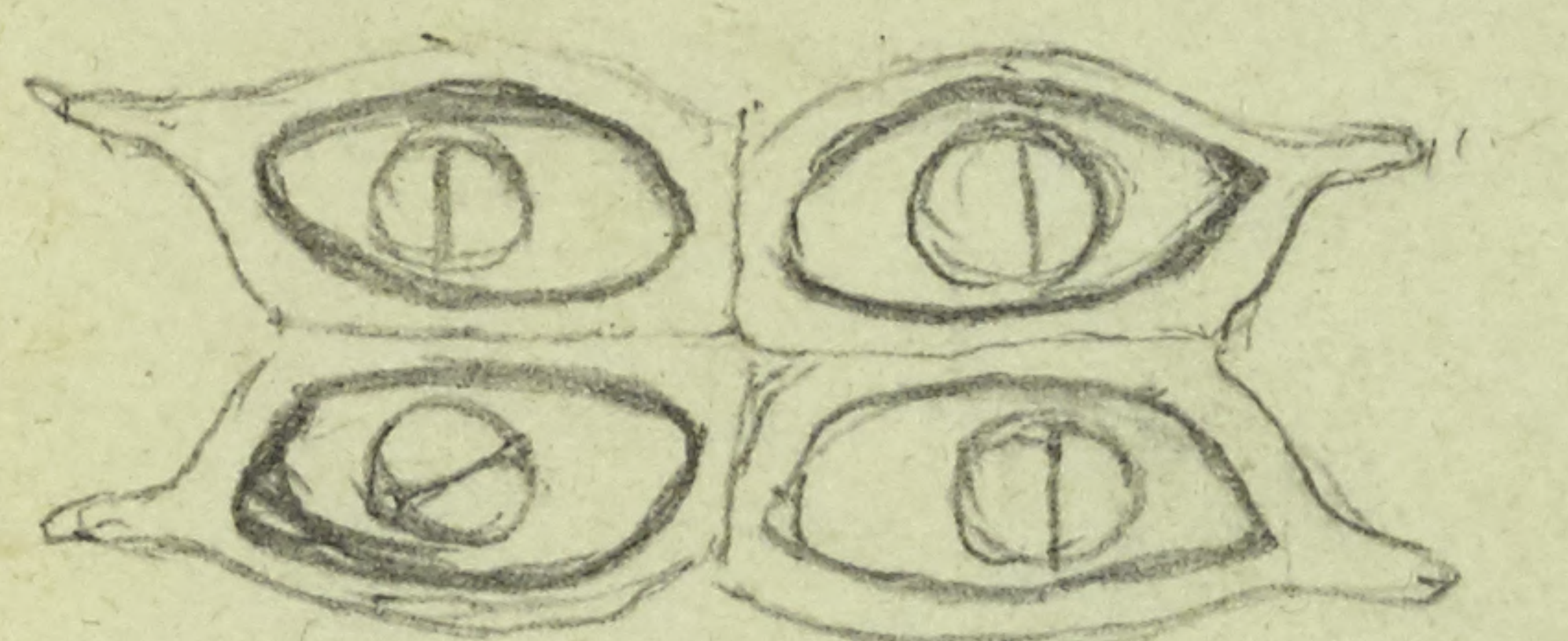
870

diam 1.0 - 1.1 millim.

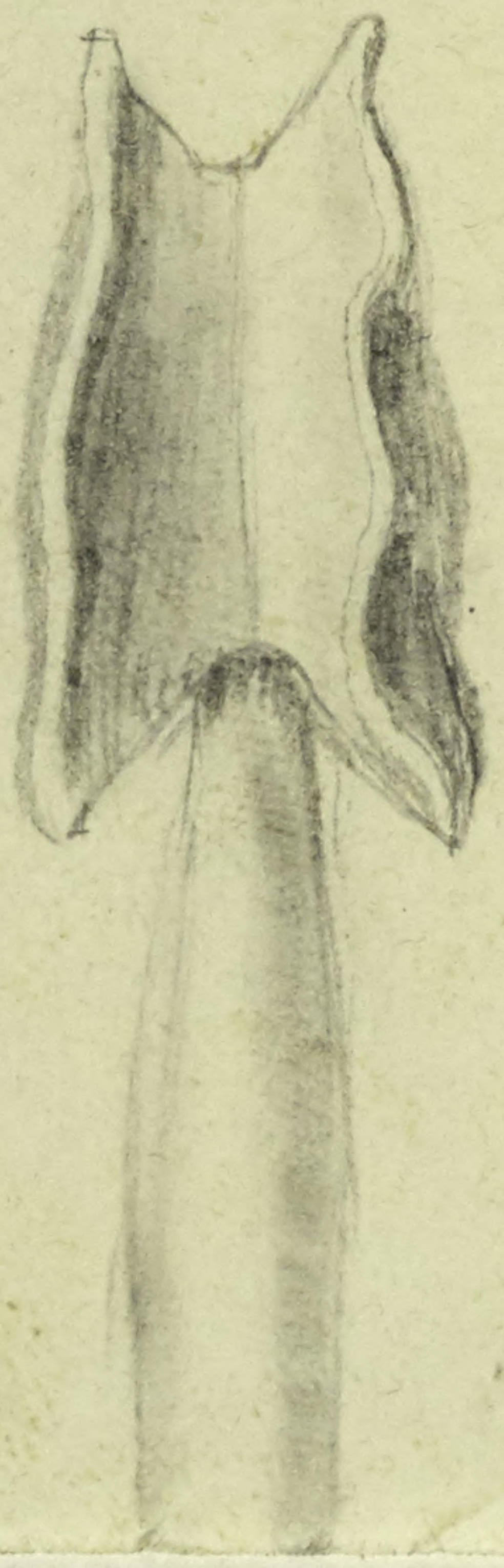
hight 0.8 mm

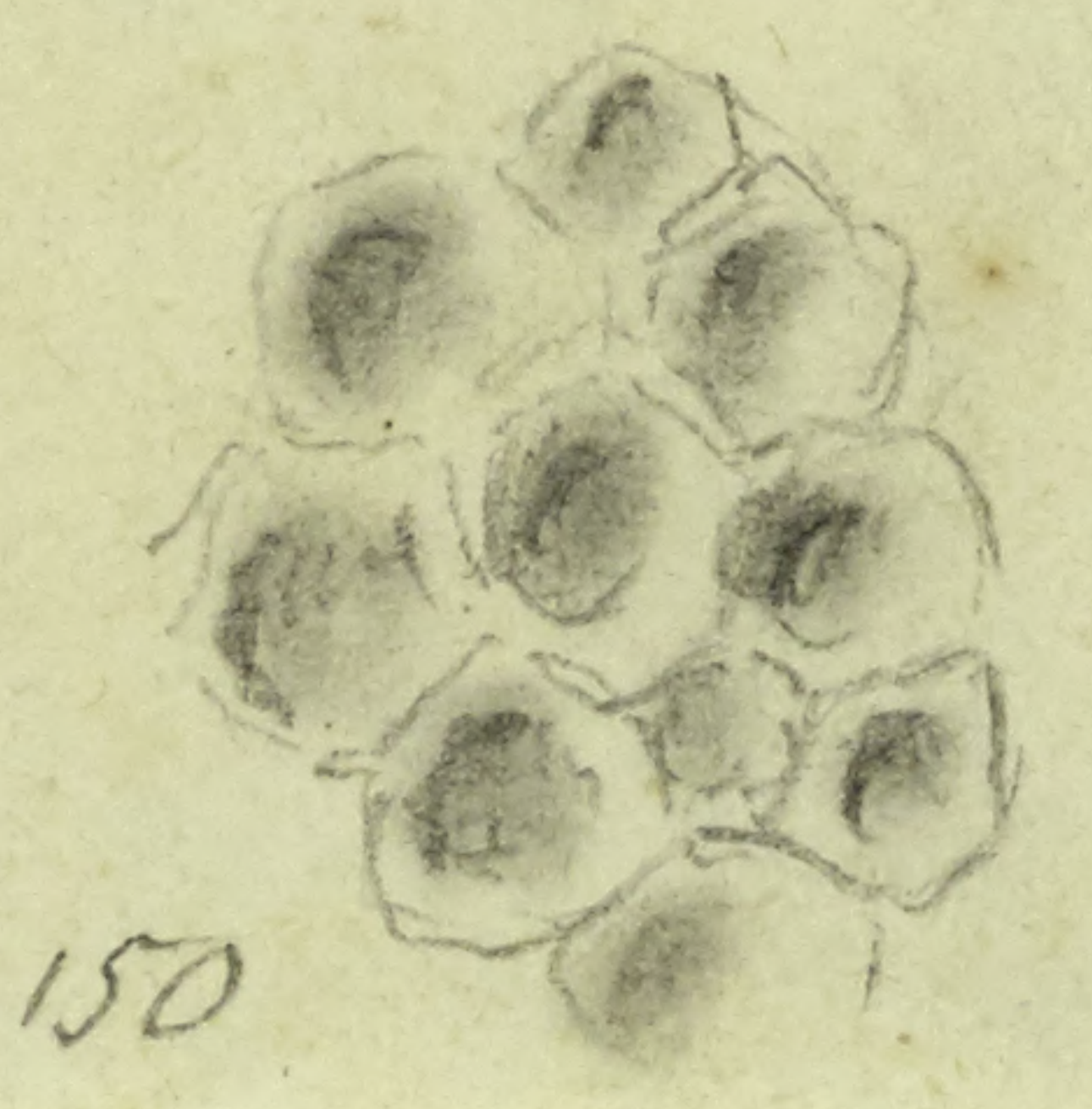
x 30





seed soaked





x150

surface of fruit coarsely and indistinctly pitted.

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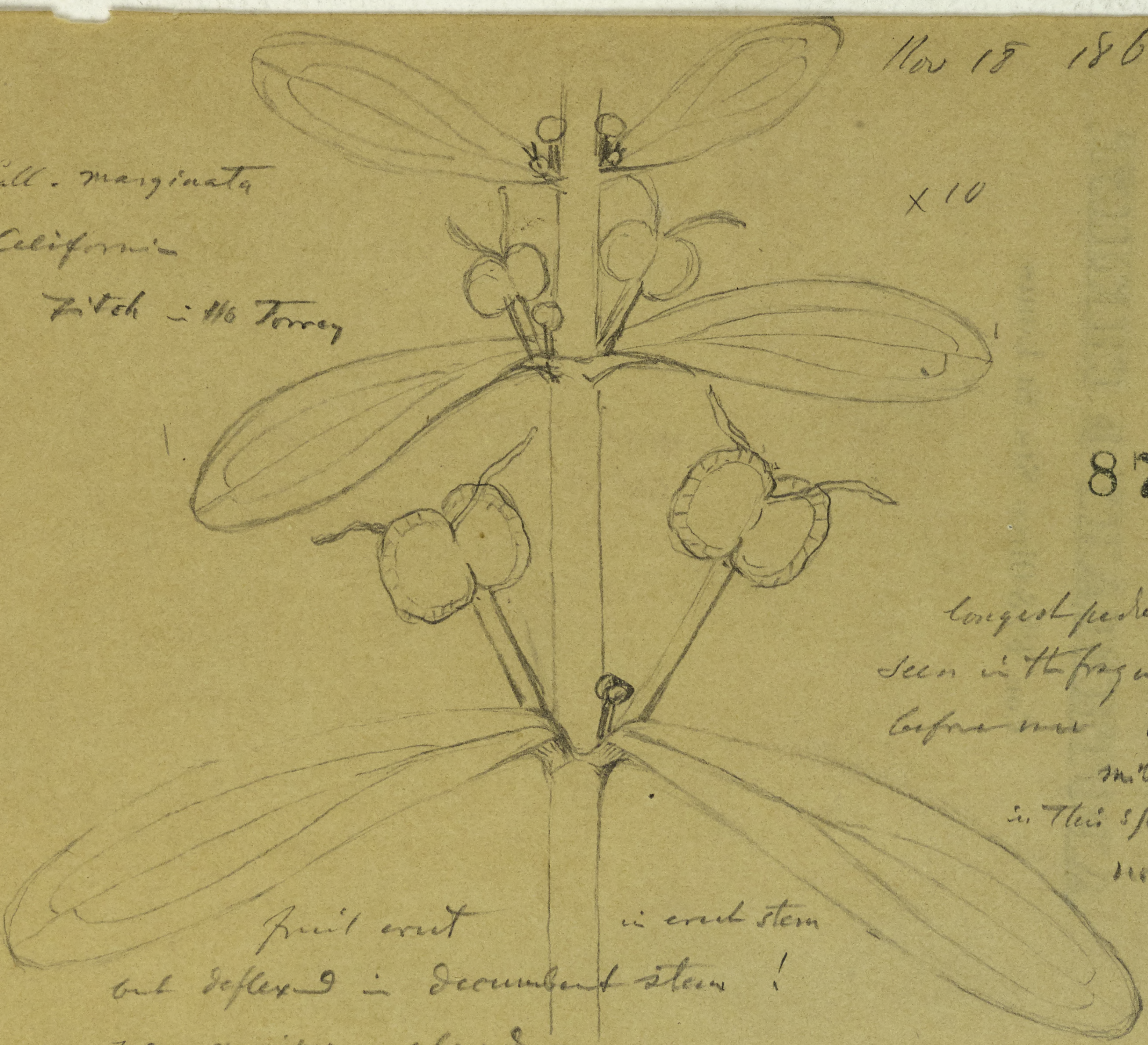
Nov 18 1864

Call. marginata

California

Fitch in hb Torrey



871

longest peduncle seen in the fragment before me is 4 millimeter in this speci — not quite $2\frac{1}{2}$

Fruit erect in erect stem but deflexed in decumbent stem! see specimen glued on

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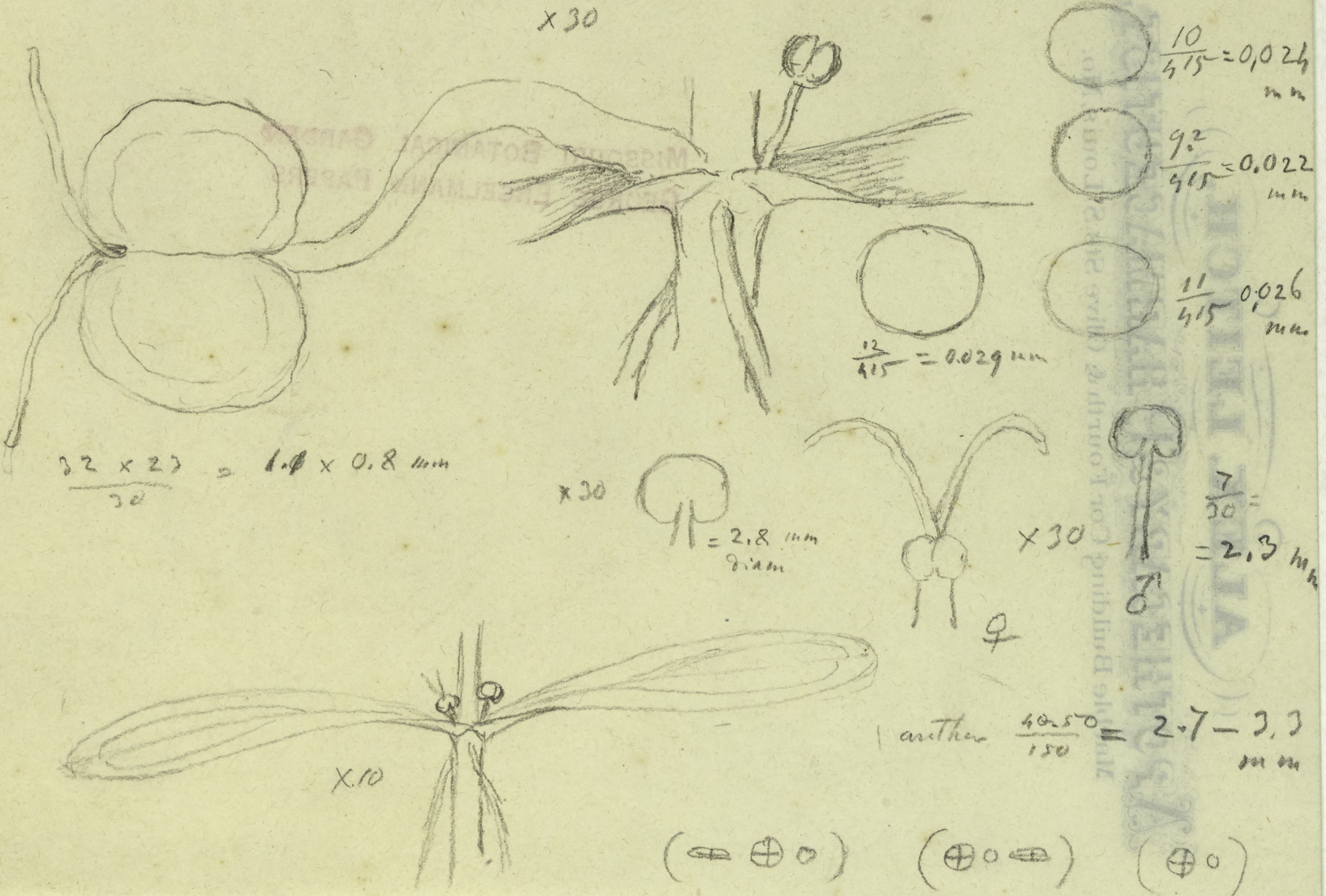
1256 Callit. marginata 26 Jan 1865

Californ Geol. Survey W H Brewer **872**


x30
10/415 = 0,024 mm
9.2/415 = 0.022 mm
11/415 = 0,026 mm
12/415 = 0.029 mm
32 x 23 / 30 = 1.0 x 0.8 mm
x30
= 2.8 mm diam
x30
♀
7/30 = = 2.3 mm
♂
anther 40-50/150 = 2.7 - 3.3 mm
X.10
(⊖ ⊕ o) (⊕ o ⊖) (⊕ o)

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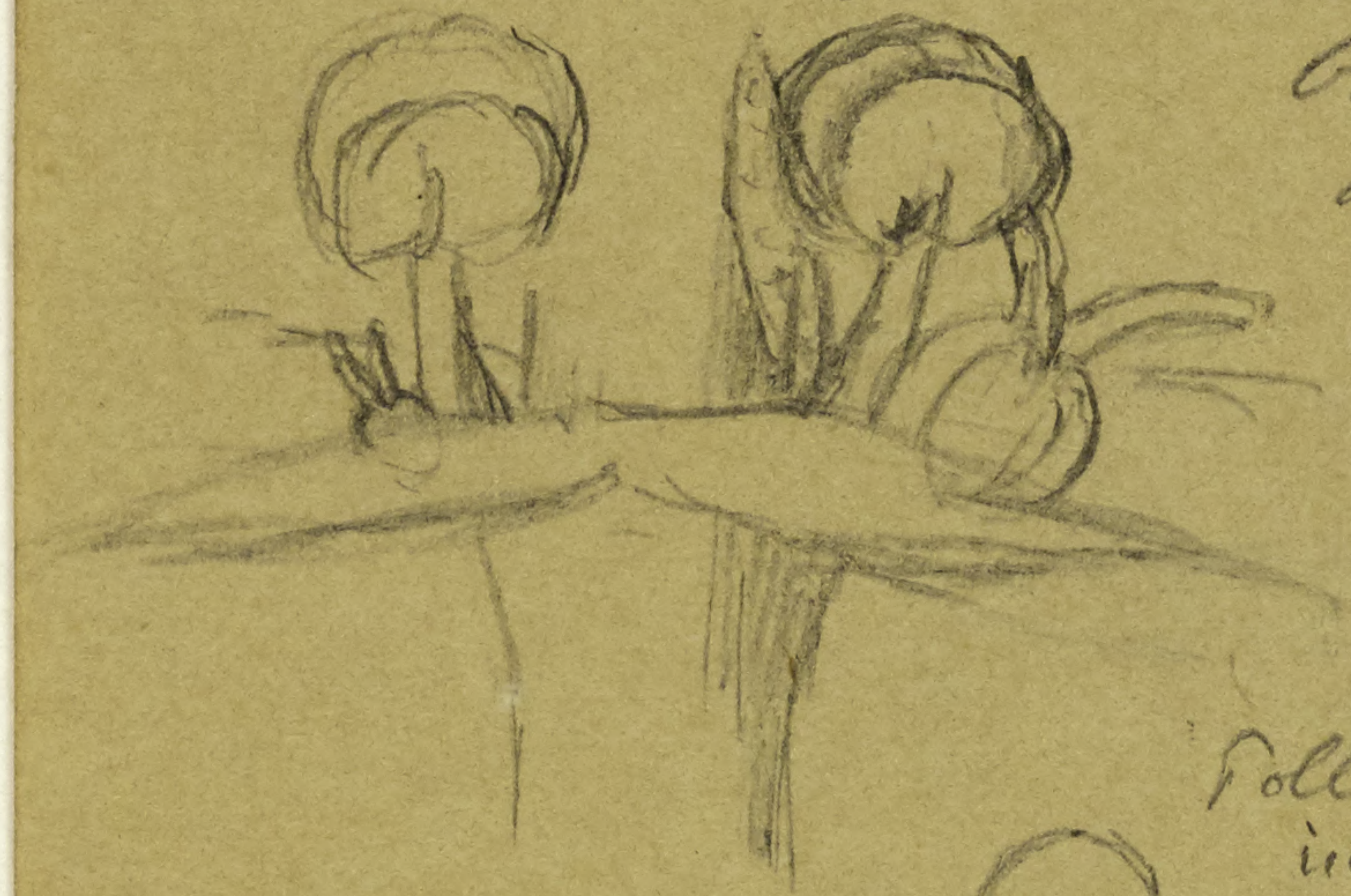
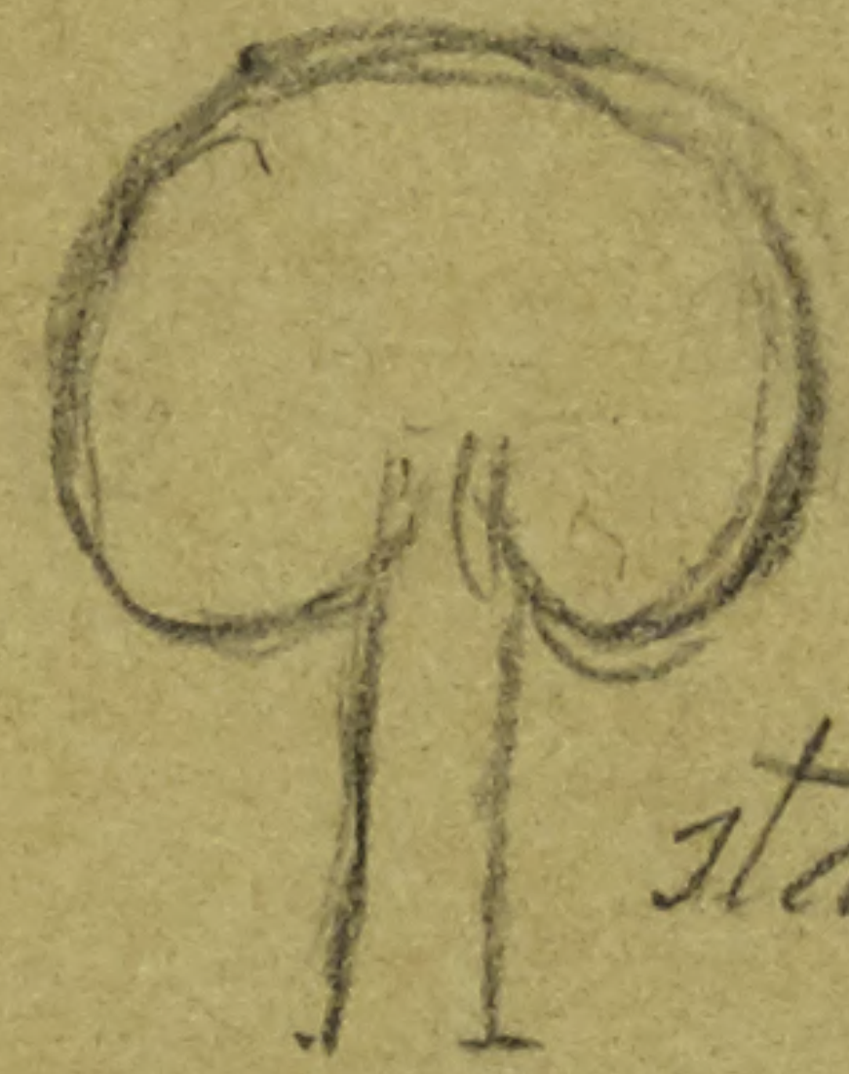
Cal. marginata Nov 18 1864
Calif, Fitch in Hb Torrey

x 30

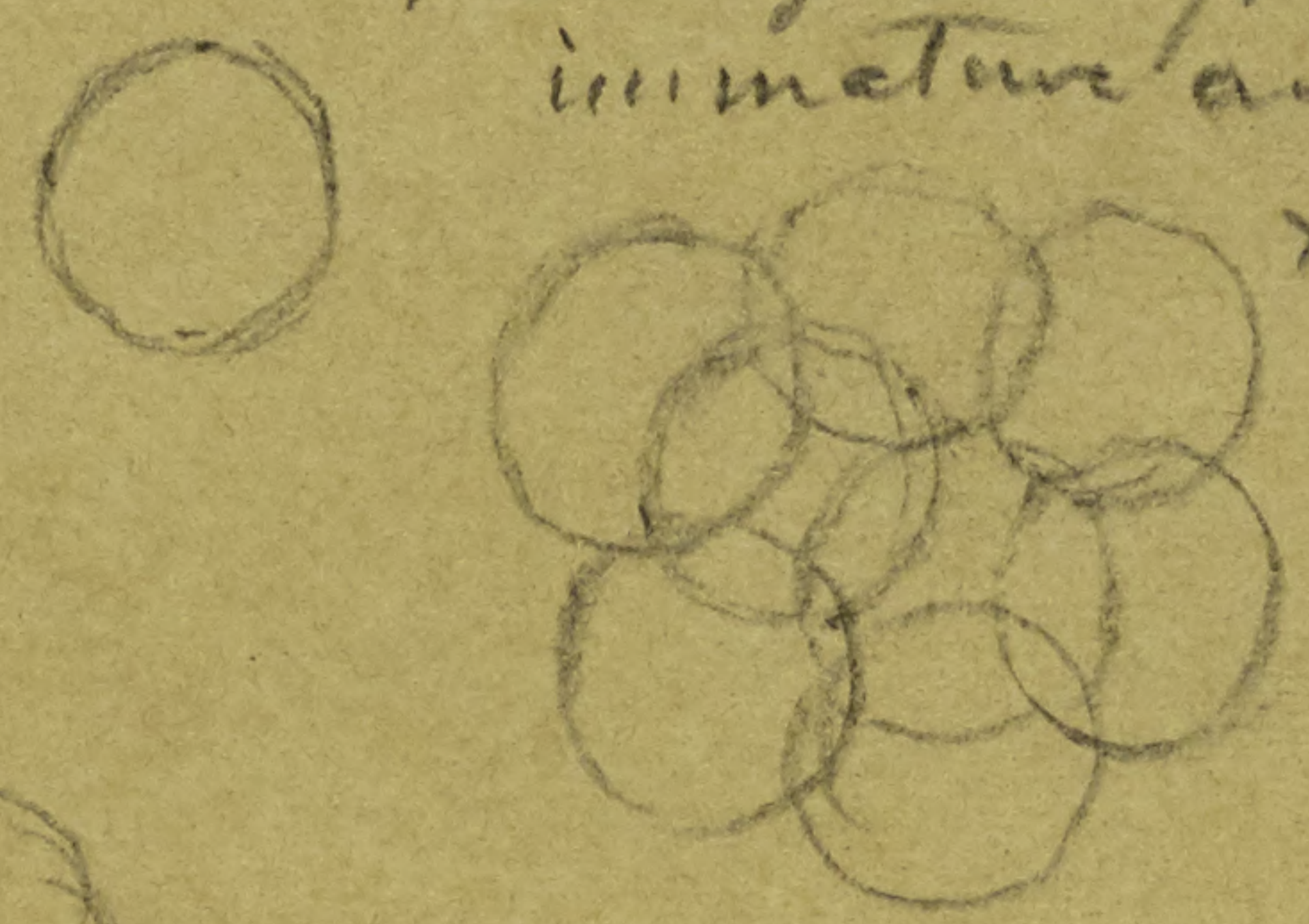


small, lanceolate bract seen twice at base of stamen



stamen x 30

= 0.4 mm in diame

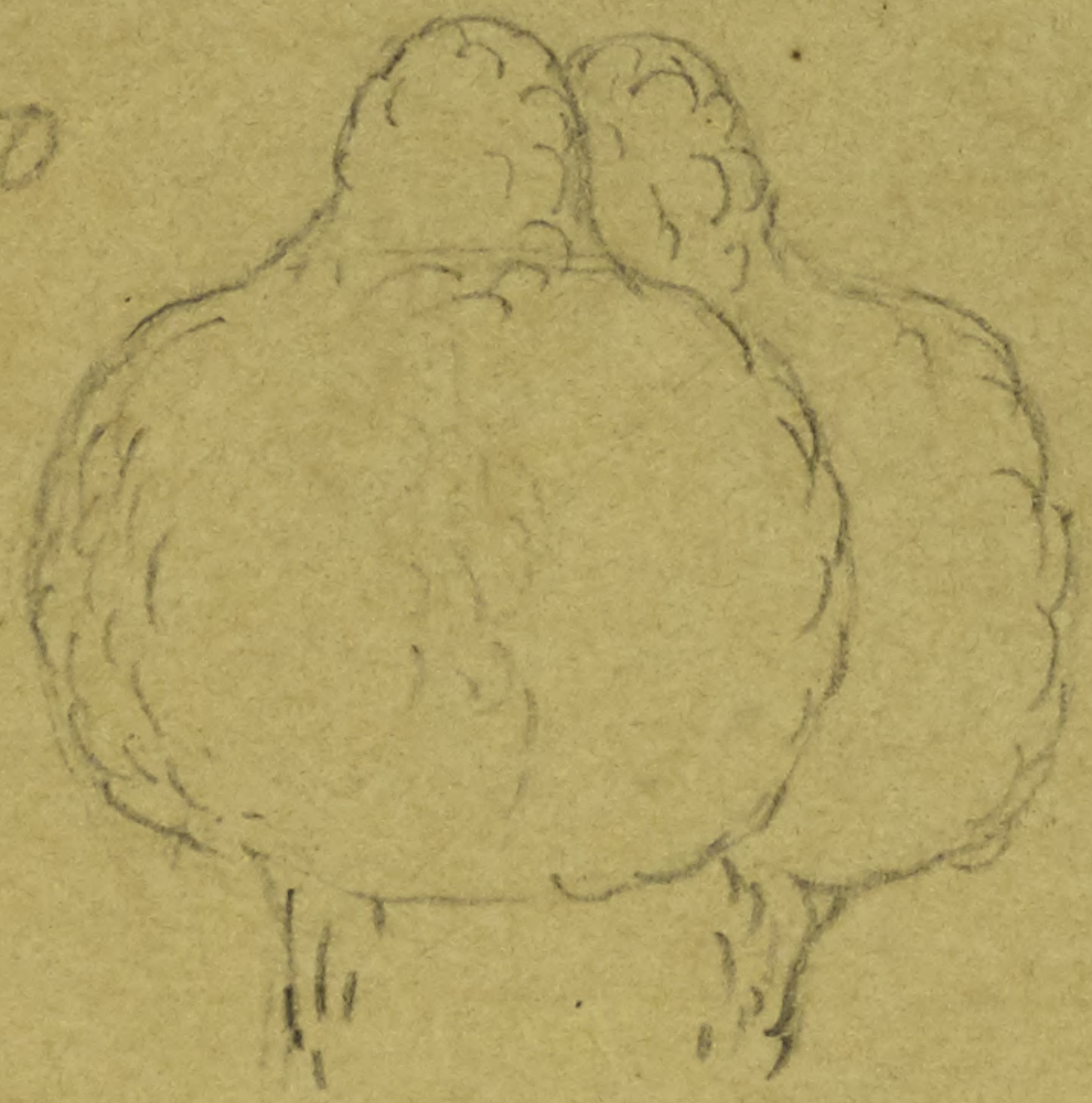


Pollengrains from immature anther

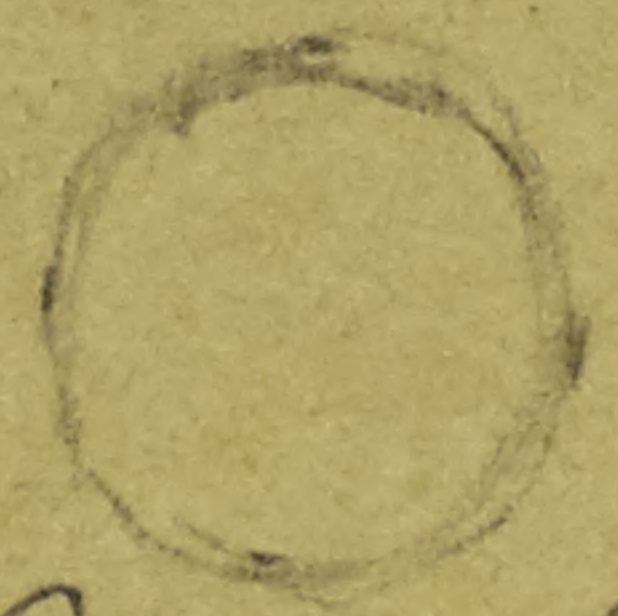
x 415

= 0,017 mm

x 150



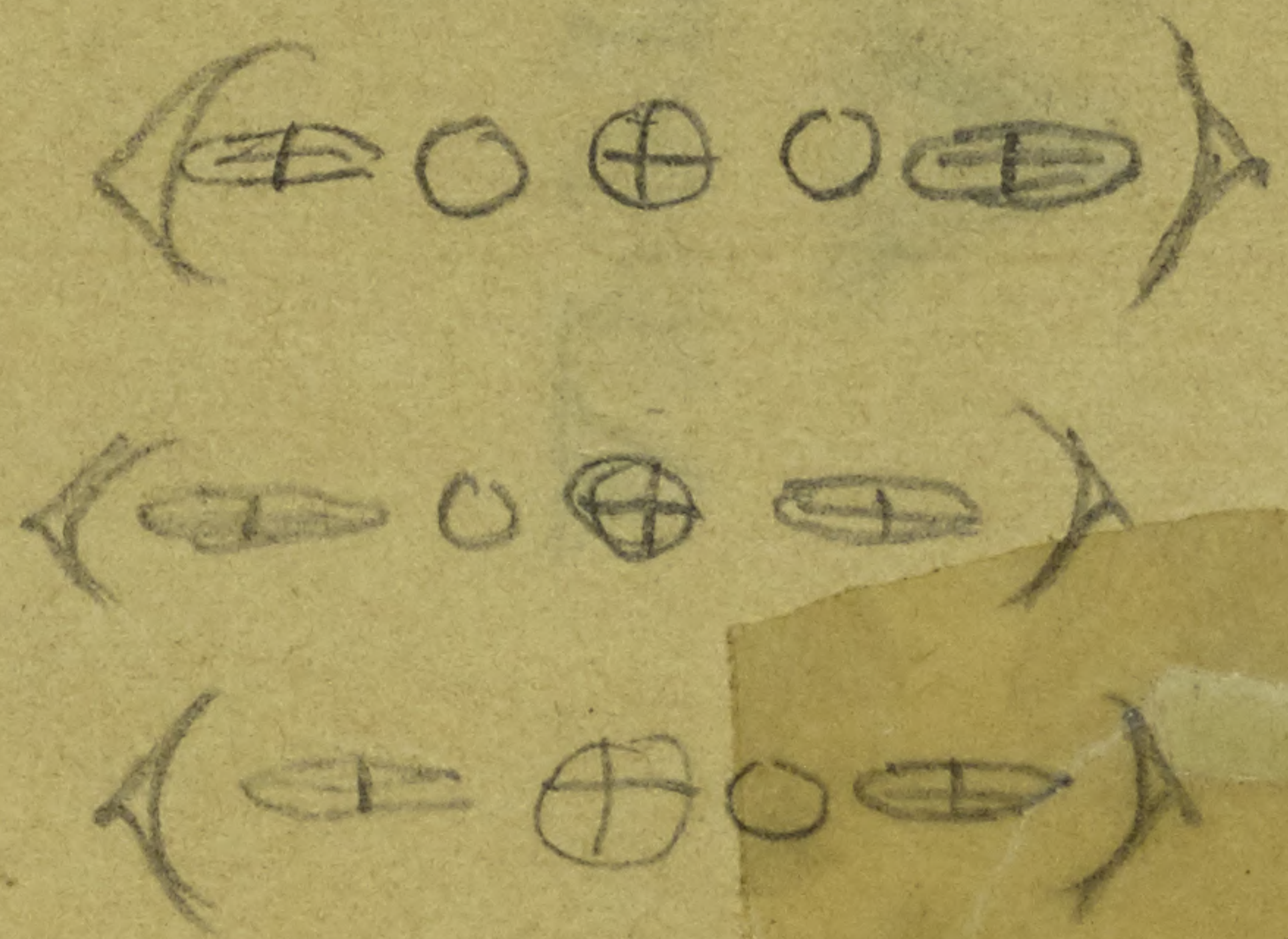
very young pistil



= 0.020 mm

Pollen of mature anther

873



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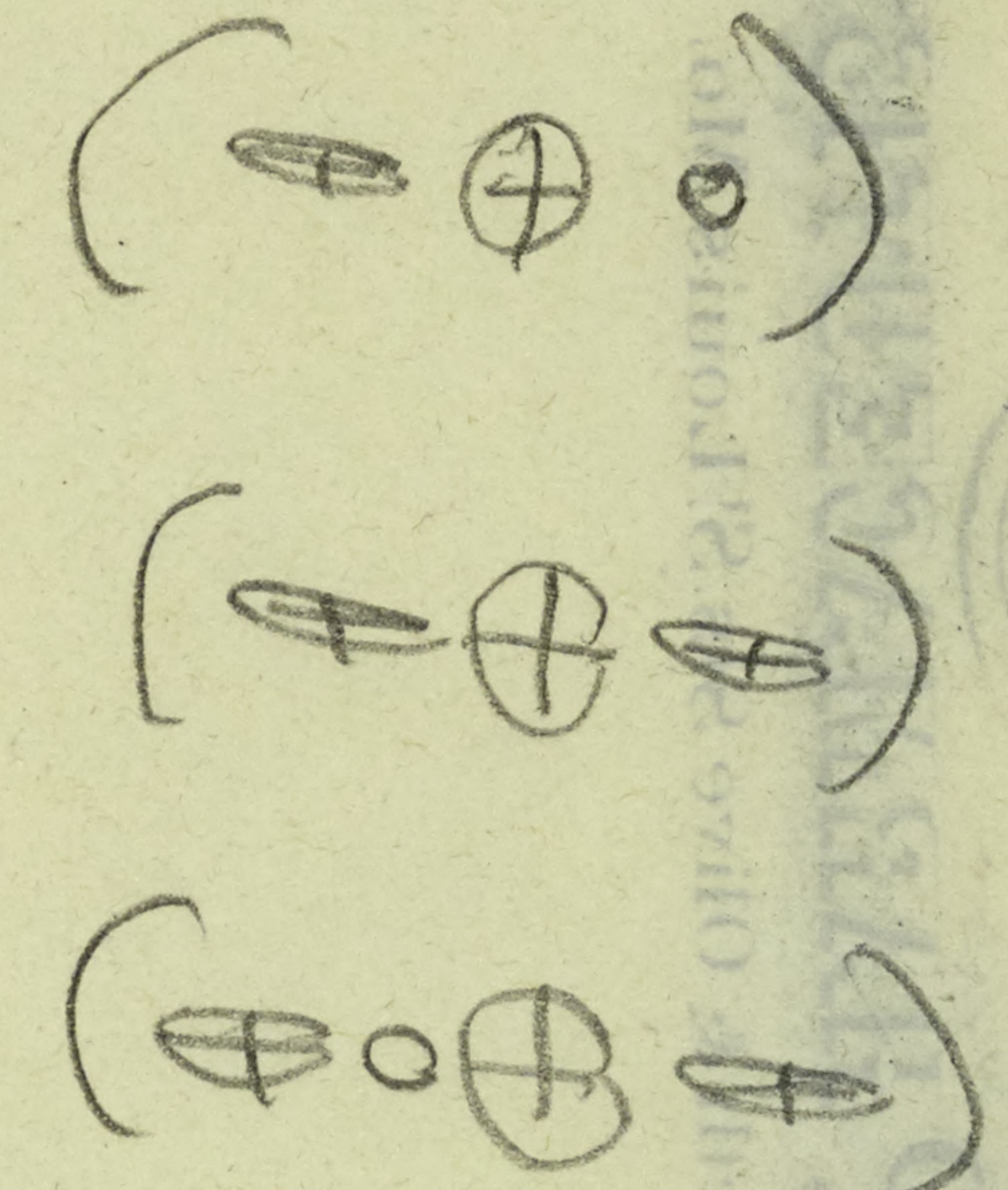
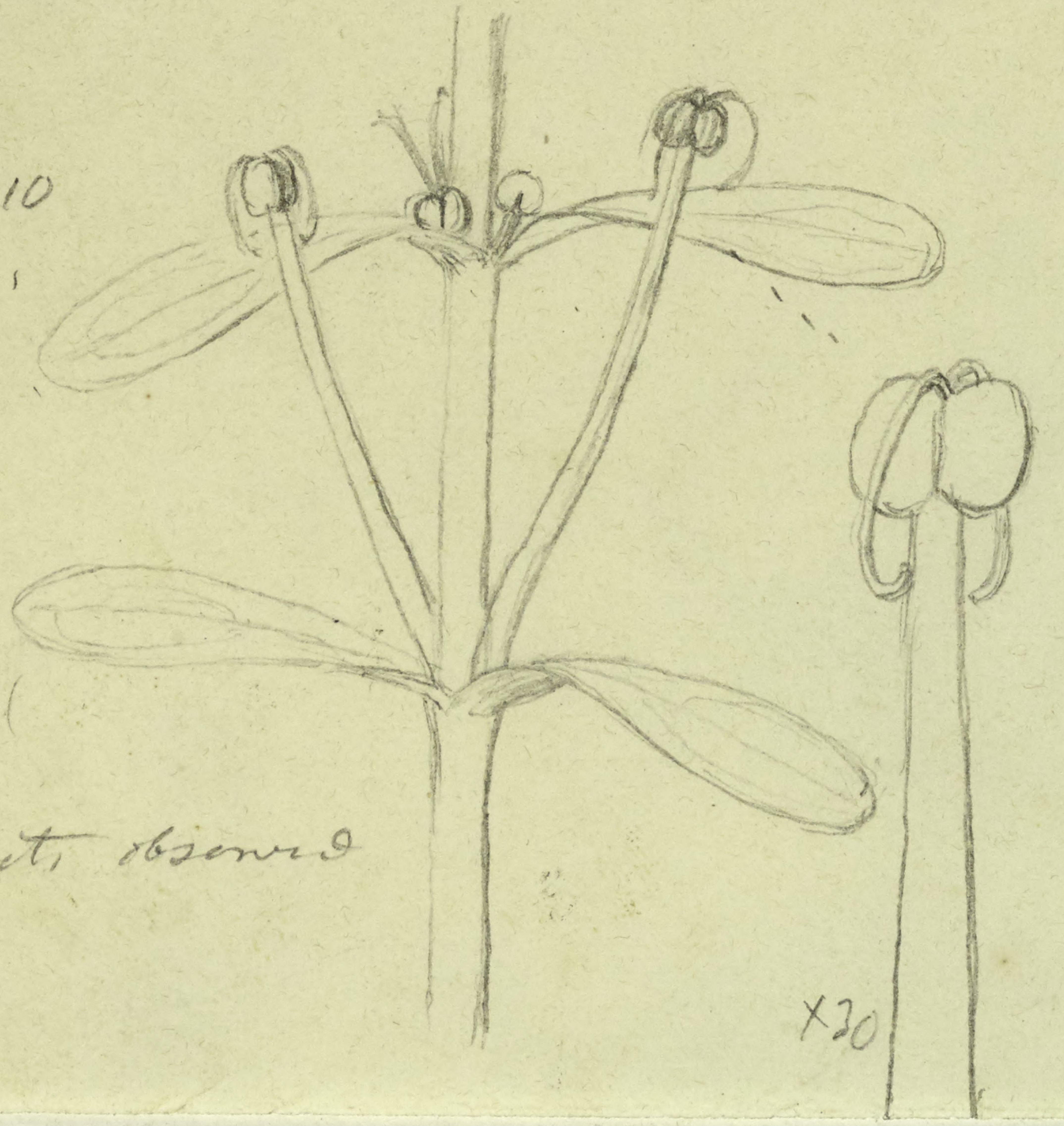
Callitriche marginata Torr Sept 6 1864

Californ Bigelow



three instances observed



no bracts observed

874

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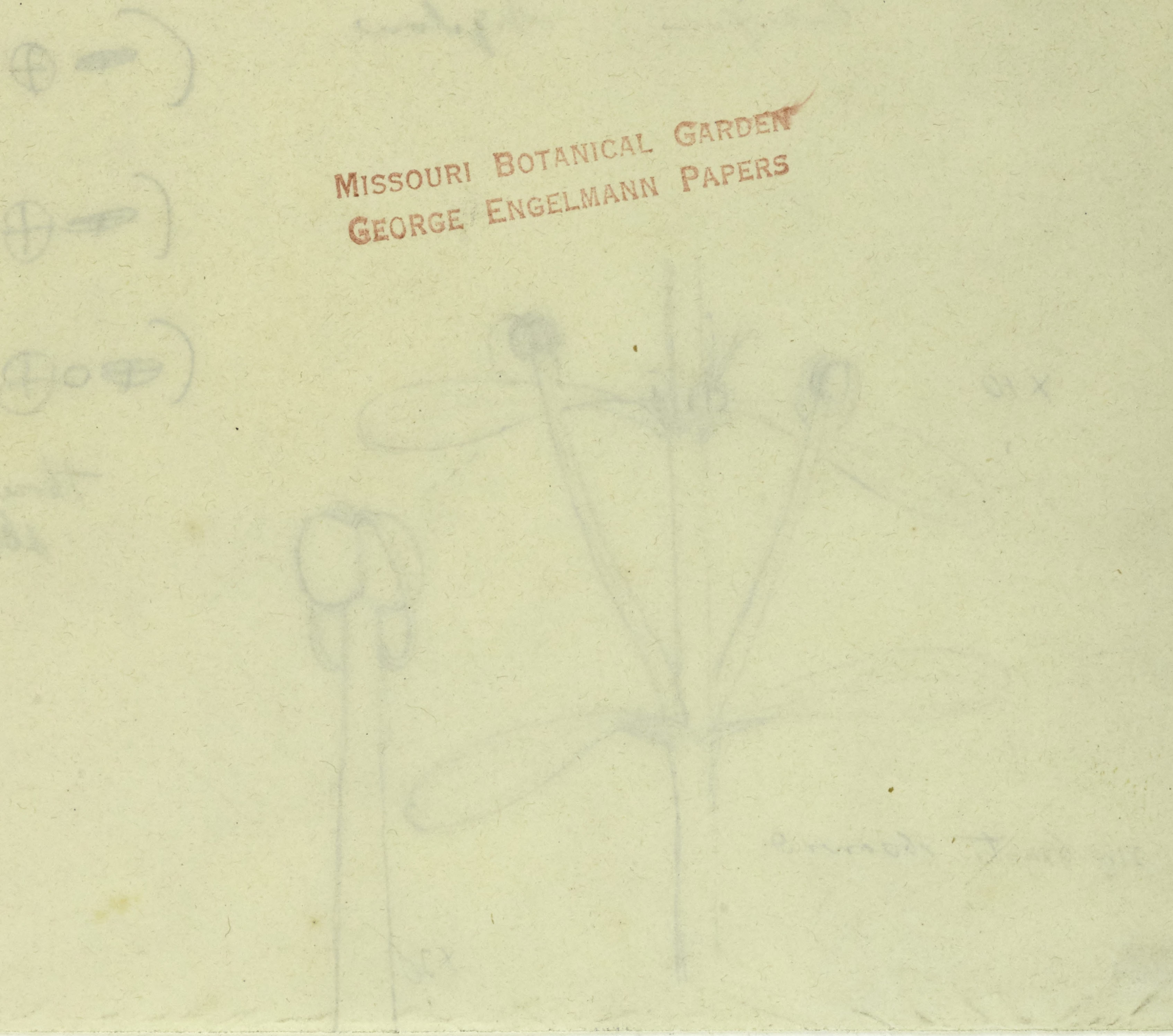
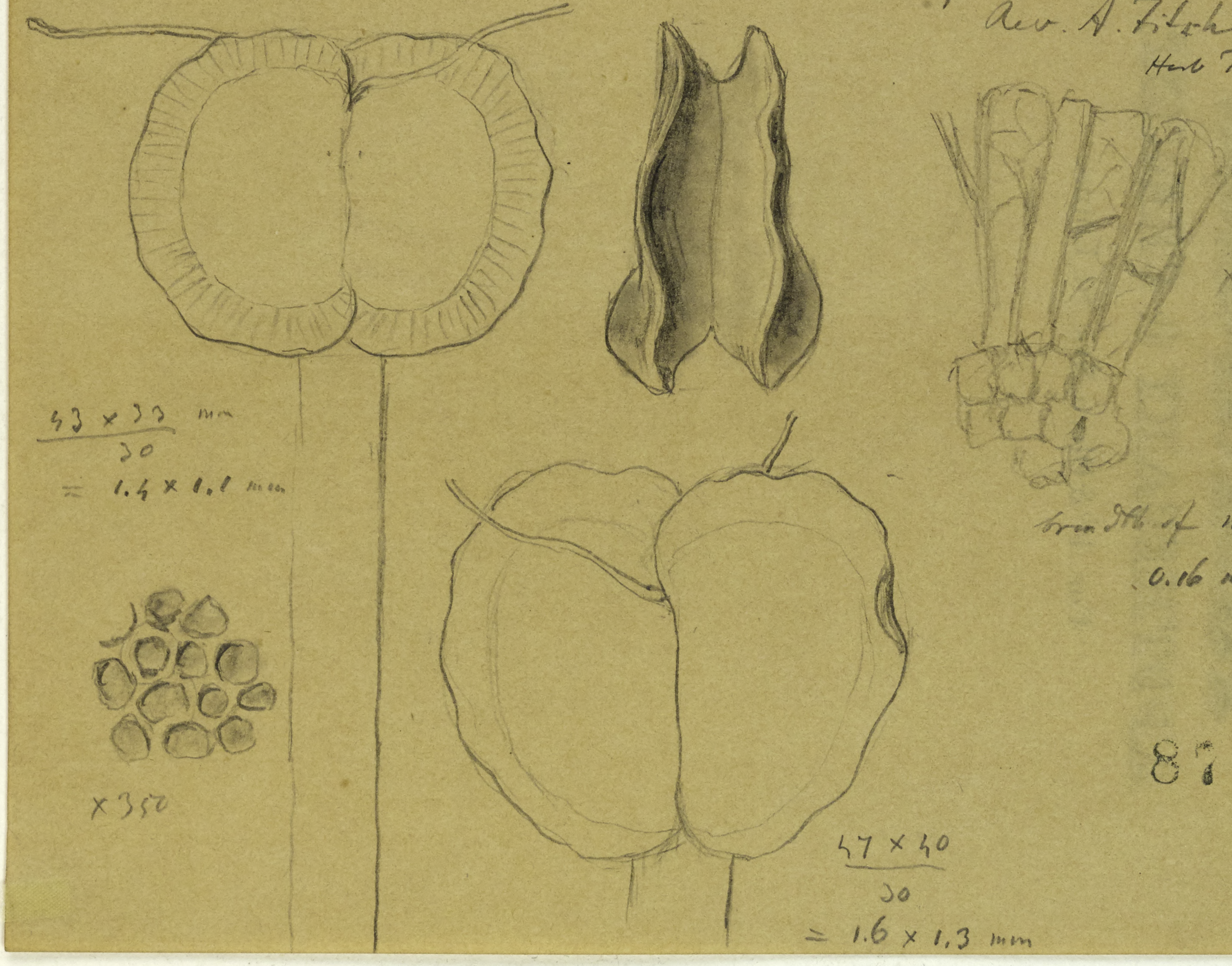


Cal. marginata Torr! Nov 17 1864

Californ

Rev. A. Fitch

Herb Torrey



43 × 33 mm / 30 = 1.4 × 1.1 mm

breadth of margin 0.16 mm.

47 × 40 / 30 = 1.6 × 1.3 mm

875

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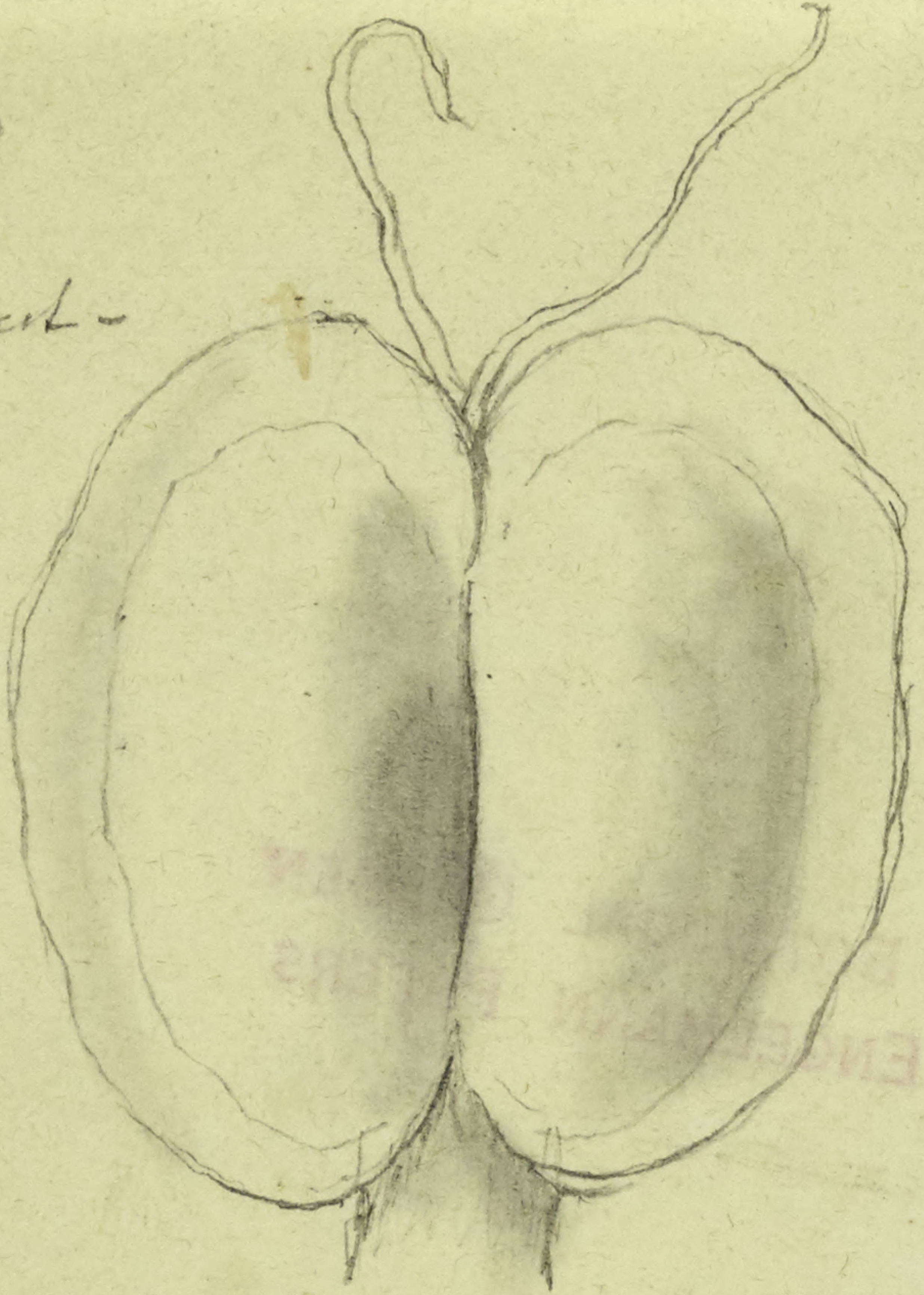
MISSOURI
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

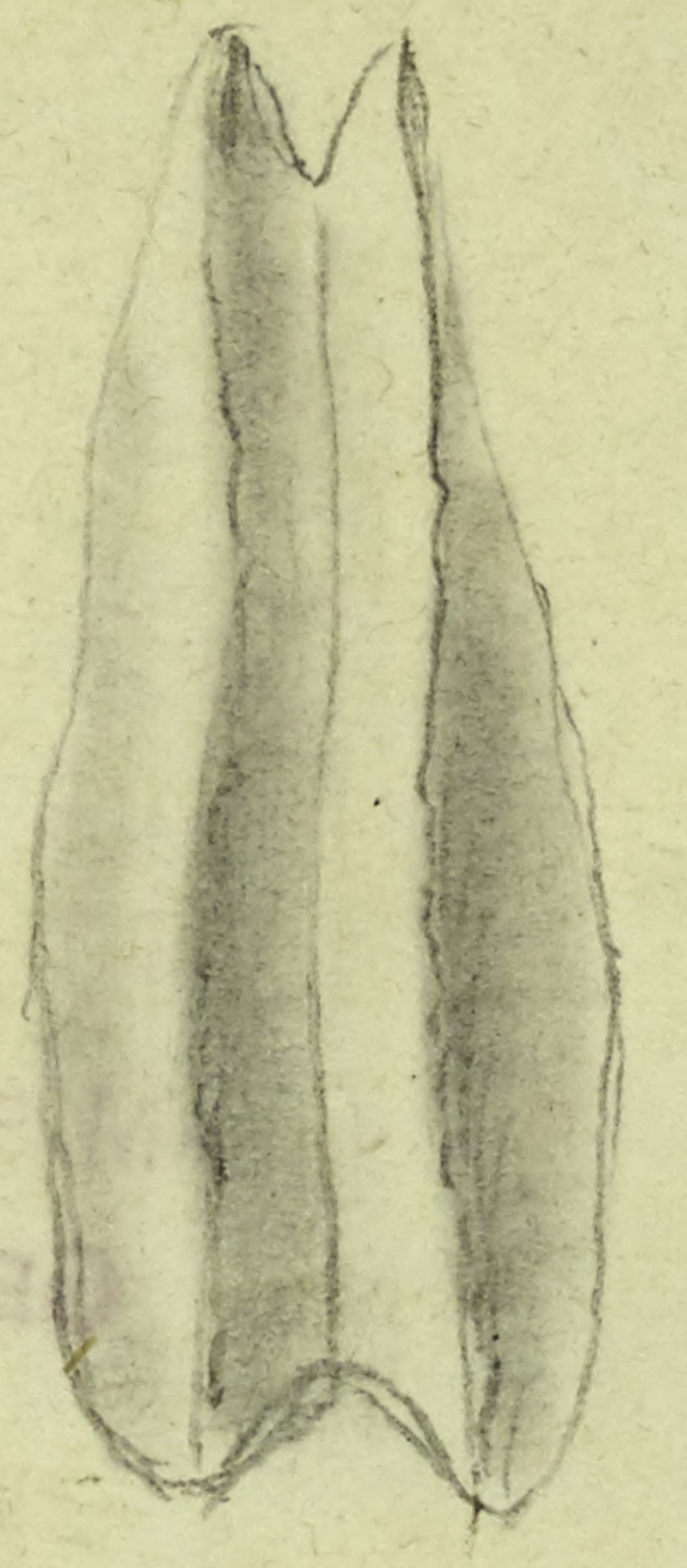
Callitriche turfosa Bert 142 Sept 5 1864

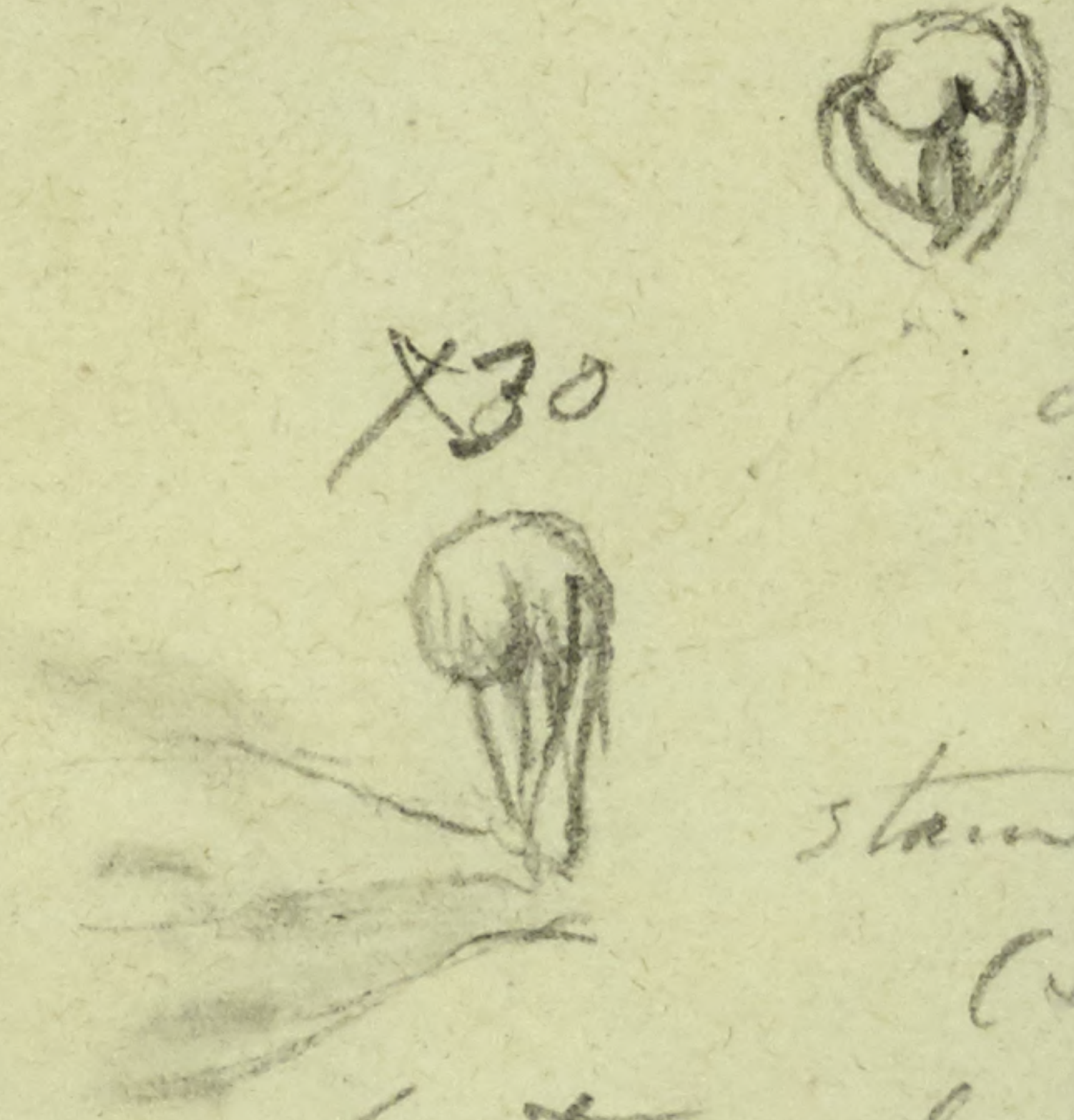
X 30

styles erect-patulus rarely recurved

diam 1.3 mm





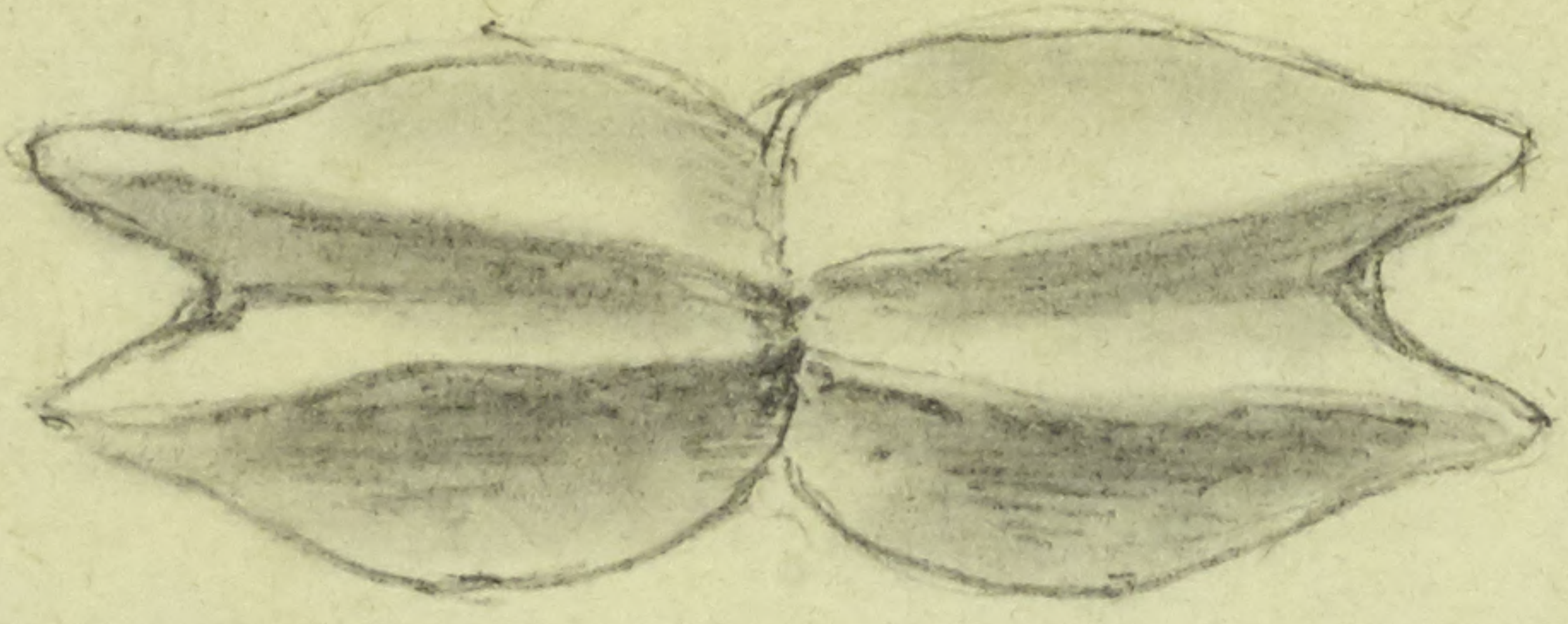


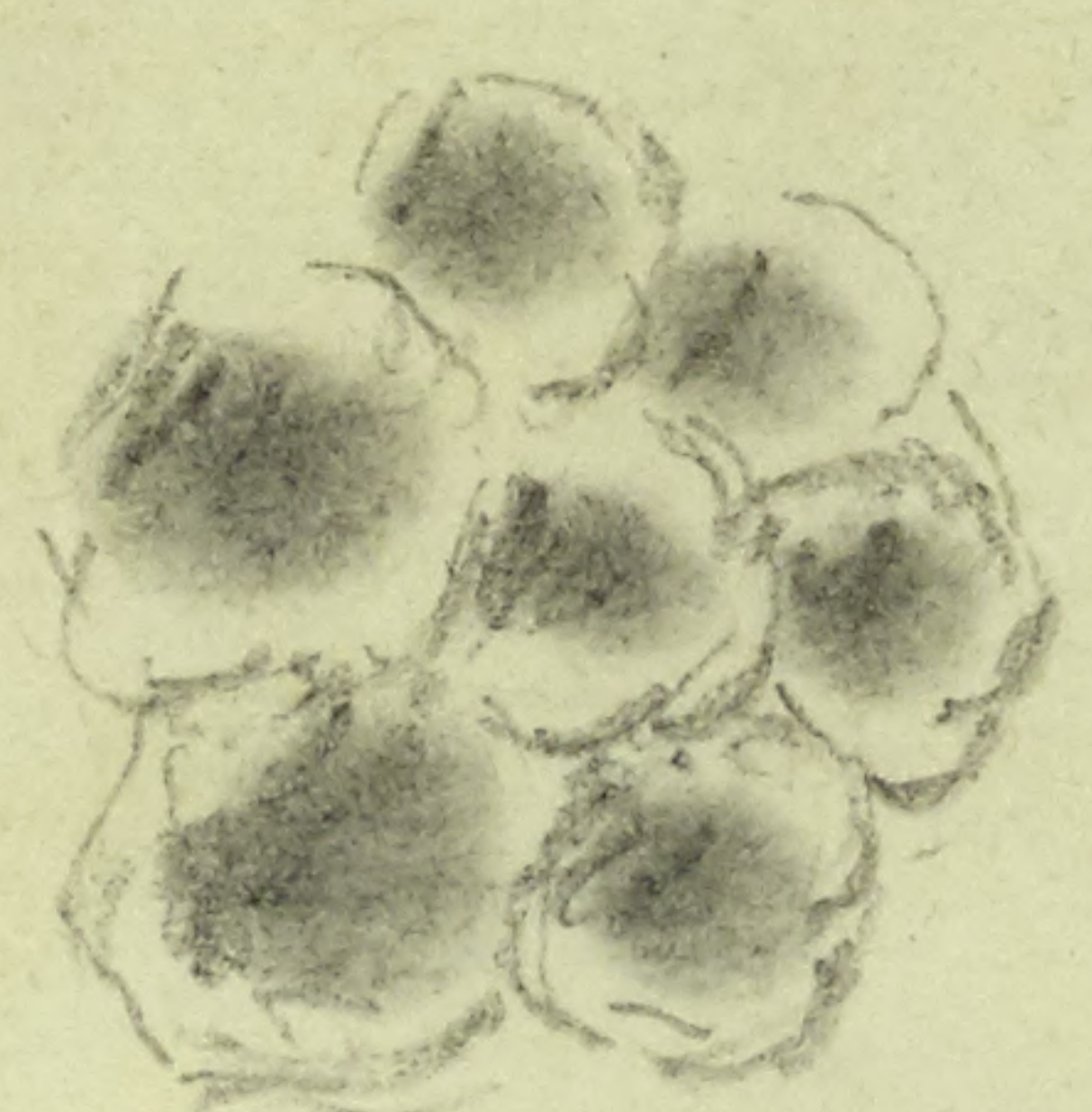
stamen & 2 bracts

stamen very short (standform !)

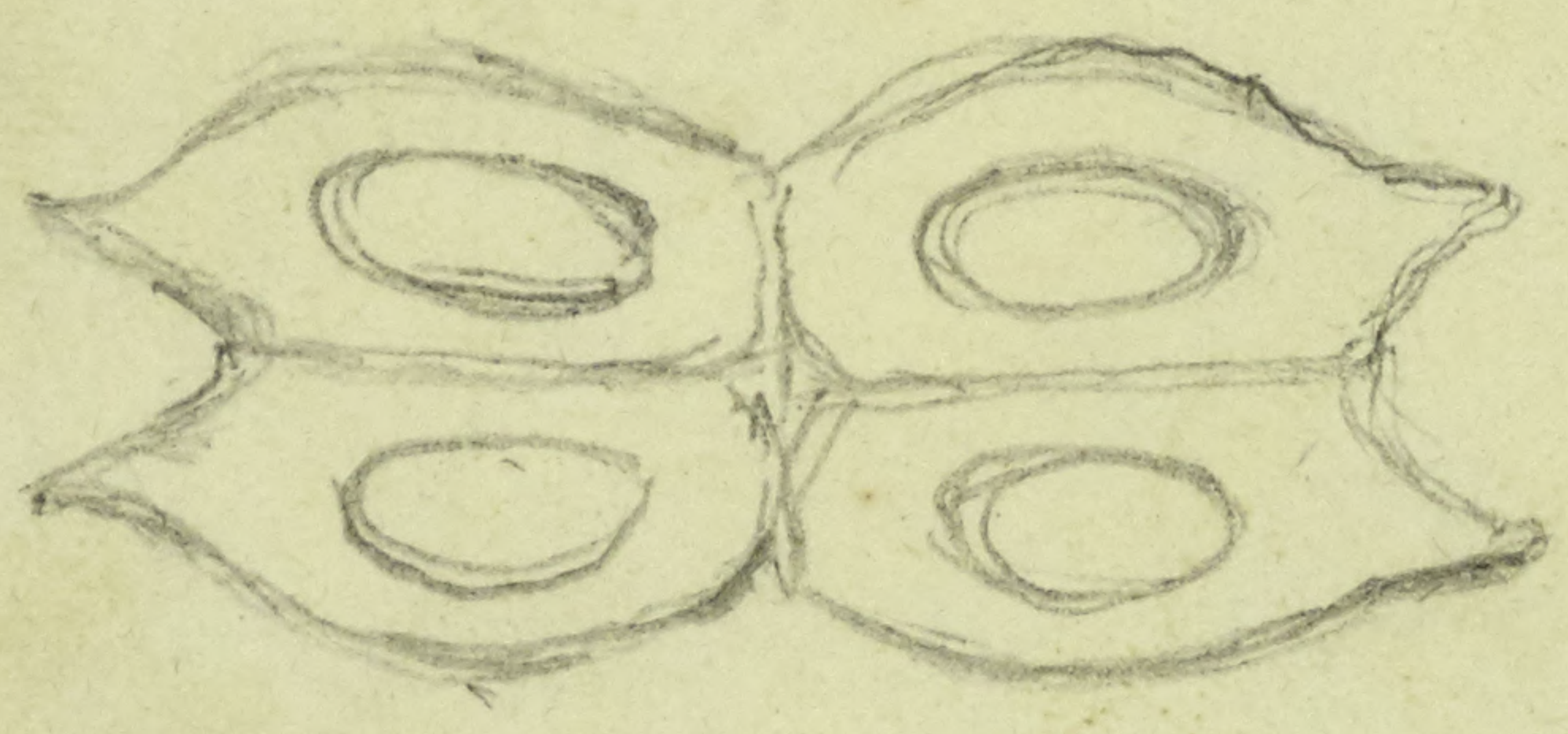
bracts subulate, small caducous straight or slightly curved

Anthers very small (abortive ?)





surface X 150 indistinctly pitted & reticulate



MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

ALEX. LEITCH,
APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,
Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

C. Margaritae

compare C. stagnalis

Callitriche Vierfosi

Bert. is sched. is part

a sessilis N. 142

β. pedunculata N. 141

Hegelm. Monog. 1864 p. 59

43-6

Compare C. margariti

IV. *Direction of Winds and number of Thunderstorms in '61 & '62.*

1861.	E.	N.	N.E.	S.W.	N.W.	S.	W.	S.E.	Prevailing Winds.	Thunder-storms.
January	11	3	12	22	38	18	28	61	S.E.	0
February	4	2	2	35	24	19	41	60	S.E.	2
March	12	11	10	23	30	19	42	40	W. & S.E.	3
April	16	10	9	26	21	35	34	26	S. & W.	2
May	26	10	23	21	8	13	49	35	W. & S.E.	5
June	12	21	22	20	25	26	8	41	S.E.	7
July	3	31	14	21	26	46	15	29	S.	3
August	18	24	58	17	11	18	3	37	N.E.	5
September	6	14	18	26	30	13	21	52	S.E. & N.W.	3
October	12	9	5	21	30	33	30	46	S.E. & S.	1
November	7	15	8	22	27	20	36	44	S.E. & W.	1
December	9	19	9	25	23	33	17	51	S.E. & S.	0
	136	169	190	279	293	293	324	522	S.E.	32

1862.	E	S.W.	N.	N.E.	W.	S.	N.W.	S.E.	Prevailing Winds.	Th. st's.
Jan.	19	6	19	23	29	3	38	51	S.E.	1
Feb.	14	9	18	16	22	7	39	43	S.E. & N.W.	0
March	9	14	3	15	59	10	34	43	W., S.E. & N.W.	4
April	12	13	18	31	18	11	34	47	S.E., N.W. & N.E.	6
May	12	18	14	38	18	30	14	44	S.E. & N.E.	5
June	3	29	24	16	8	36	26	23	S., S.W., N.W., N. & S.E.	6
July	5	25	17	7	2	24	31	77	S.E.	10
August	6	16	16	45	5	22	28	48	S.E. & N.E.	7
Sept.	16	10	21	18	11	18	13	72	S.E.	6
Oct.	1	15	19	4	10	40	47	46	N.W. & S.E.	1
Nov.	14	19	21	12	43	19	34	18	W. & N.W.	0
Dec.	11	17	21	5	34	45	13	38	S., S.E. & W.	4
	112	191	211	230	259	265	351	550	S.E.	50

V. *Positive or Negative Electricity in the Observations of '61 & '62.*

	Positive Electricity.		Negative Electricity.		No Electricity, or 0.		Highest Positive Electricity.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Jan.	179	179	3	5		2	40°	40°
Feb.	162	166	6	2			34	33
March	168	179	15	8			30	48
April	157	157	12	22	1	1	33	52
May	171	180	17	5	1	3	25	32
June	162	143	5	2	8	20	16	21
July	183	153	3	8	1	24	14	11
August	176	143	5	4	6	40	15	19
Sept.	169	117	1	1	10	61	18	23
Oct.	162	143	4	3	20	41	33	35
Nov.	172	157	2	7	6	16	42	42
Dec.	175	166	5	0	6	17	37	35
	2046	1883	78	67	59	225	42°	52°

β. pedunculata is named by Steudel Nomencl. ed. II. 1841 p. 259.

Callitriche Bertoniana

(C. autumnalis? Bert. Herb. no 141)

876A

Additional Remarks on ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

By A. WISLIZENUS, M.D.

The delay in the publication of this volume enables me to add to my observations of atmospheric electricity in 1861, the result of my observations in 1862. The latter observations have been made in the same manner and by means of the same fine glass thread, which, after many thousand torsions, proves as good as ever. I present herewith in tabular form the general result of my observations in 1861 and 1862.

I. *Monthly mean of Positive Atmospheric Electricity in* 1861 *and* 1862, *at St. Louis, Mo., based upon daily observations at* 6, 9, 12, 3, 6 *and* 9 *o'clock, from morning till night.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap'l.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean of Year.
1861*	16.5	12.1	9.8	8.8	7.8	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	7.1	10.0	14.3	8.4
1862	12.1	16.0	9.4	10.6	7.5	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.0	7.7	12.6	13.9	8.4

* This table of 1861 differs in some decimals from that published on page 66 and in Diagram No. 1. Having discovered some errors, I calculated all my observations once more, and give now the present as the corrected table.

II. *Monthly mean of Temperature and of Relative Humidity in* 1861 *and* 1862, *at St. Louis, Mo., based upon daily observations, cotemporaneous with those of Atmospheric Electricity.*

TEMPERATURE.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap'l.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean of Year.
1861	32.2	40.4	44.8	58.1	64.1	76.9	77.5	78.6	69.1	57.9	46.0	39.7	57.1°F.
1862	28.9	30.2	43.2	55.0	69.7	75.1	81.2	80.7	72.1	57.3	42.6	41.3	56.4°F.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Ap'l.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Mean of Year.
1861	72.2	63.3	64.5	61.5	66.3	70.8	66.3	69.6	77.3	76.6	69.0	74.3	69.5
1862	85.3	73.9	70.8	67.0	57.3	67.0	66.8	64.3	74.2	67.2	69.5	74.6	69.8

III. *Yearly mean of Positive Electricity of Temperature, and of Relative Humidity of the Atmosphere, at the hours of* 6, 9, 12, 3, 6 *and* 9, *from morning till night, based upon daily observations at these hours through the years* 1861 *and* 1862, *at St. Louis, Mo.*

ELECTRICITY.

	At 6 A.M.	At 9 A.M.	At 12 M.	At 3 P.M.	At 6 P.M.	At 9 P.M.
1861	8.6	10.0	9.2	7.9	8.7	6.9
1862	8.9	10.0	9.1	7.3	8.1	6.8

TEMPERATURE.

1861	48.9° F	54.9	61.6	63.6	59.3	54.3
1862	48.9	55.0	60.9	62.3	58.0	53.6

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

1861	86.4	71.3	60.3	57.2	65.1	77.3
1862	5.3	70.6	60.0	57.5	67.6	78.0

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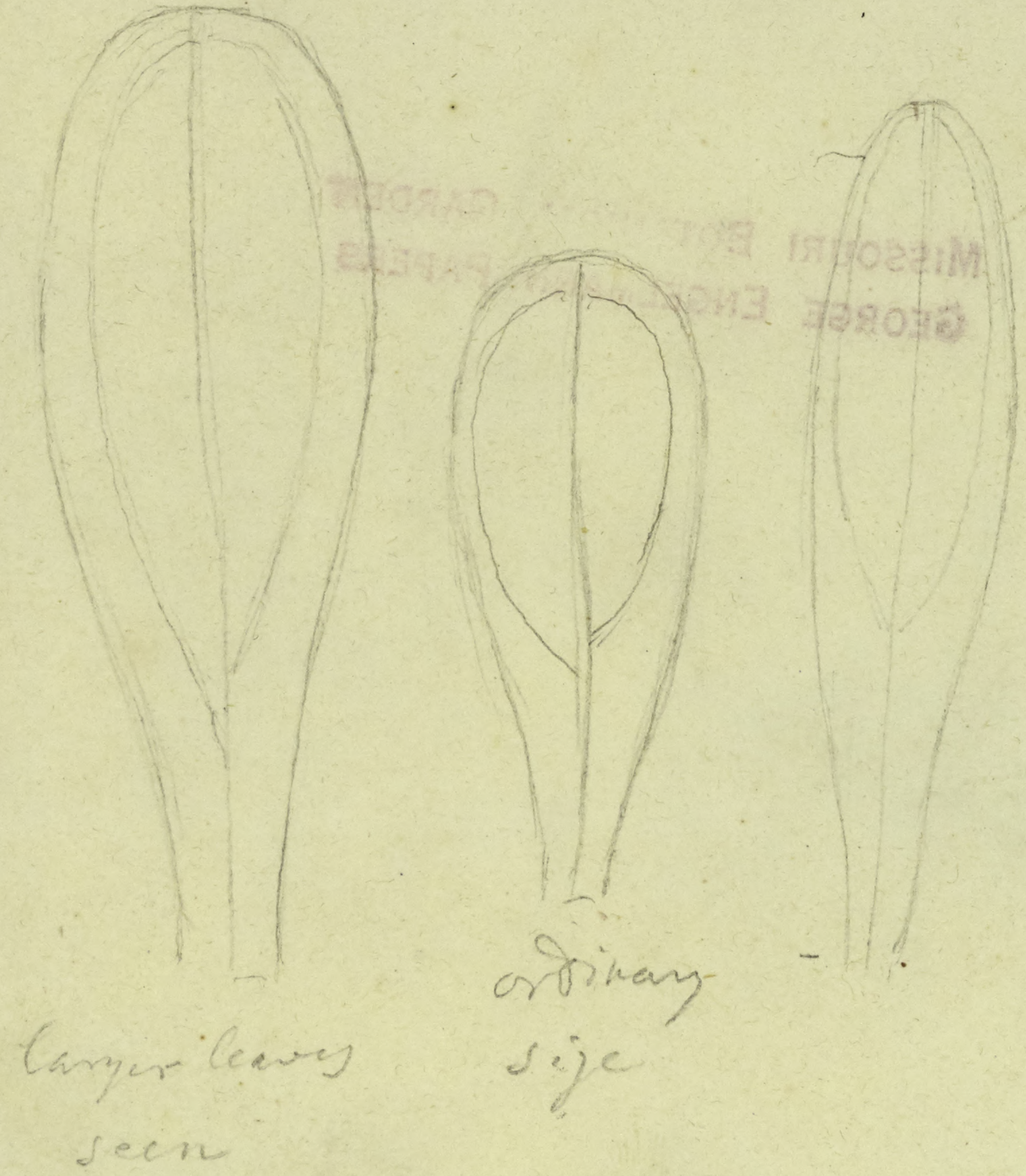
Callitriche Turfosa Bert. No 142 Sept 4 1864
Chili
(Herb HBS Missouri)

877


larger leaves
seen
ordinary
size

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ALEX. LEITCH,

APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,

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